

FBIS

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U.S., USSR STRUGGLE FOR STRATEGIC METALS

HK011430 Beijing SHIJIE JINGJI in Chinese No 3, 10 Mar 84 pp 53-57

[Article by Gu Guanfu, Ke Yongzhen, and Lu Yaokun: "Struggle for Strategic Metal Resources Between the Soviet Union and the United States"]

[Text] Strategic metals have always been an object of contention between world powers. Since the war, particularly since the fourth Middle East war and the oil embargo of the 1970's, the importance of strategic metals has again arrested the attention of the powerful nations. Presently the scramble for strategic metals has become an important component part of the global contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. This struggle is expected to develop further in the 1980's.

The Present State of Affairs Regarding the Strategic Metals

By "strategic metals," we usually refer to 25 kinds of metals under four categories. They are: precious metals (gold, palladium, platinum, and silver); iron and ferroalloy (chromium, iron, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, vanadium, and wolfram); nonferrous and rare metals (aluminum, lead, beryllium, germanium, cadmium, copper, magnesium, tantalum, titanium, zinc, and zirconium); and nuclear fuel (thorium and uranium). They are of crucial importance to the economic and advanced technological development and defense construction of a country. With the emergence and development of the contention for world hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States, their strategic importance has become more pronounced. The present situation is:

1. There is a growing demand for strategic metals among the industrial powers of the world. With the development of the third scientific and technological revolution after the war, new industries such as the high-molecular synthetics industry and the atomic energy, electronics, astronavigation and laser industries, emerged one after another in the advanced industrial nations. These fast-growing industrial sectors require huge supplies of strategic metals. Take the United States for example, to sustain its economy, 4 billion tons of minerals have to be consumed annually. On the average, 41,000 pounds of minerals are consumed by each person each year. As the armament race between East and West intensifies, high-grade, precision, and advanced modern weapons of all sorts are aimed at in arms production. This increases the demand for strategic metals. American experts estimate that by the end of the 1980's the world's consumption of aluminum will grow 5.74 times, chromium by 1.52 times, refined copper 1.72 times, refined zinc 1.72 times, manganese ore by 70 percent, and cobalt by 55 percent compared with the early 1960's. In view of this situation, the industrial powers are becoming more aware of the importance of strategic metals. They are losing no time in building up their supplies and are doing all they can to gain the initiative.

2. Supplies of strategic metals to the West are threatened by political unrest in the principal producing areas. The world distribution of strategic metals is very uneven. It is estimated that 90 percent of the world reserves of platinum, chromium, vanadium and manganese are found in southern Africa and the Soviet Union. Southern Africa, in particular, is unique in the world because it has such a large variety and huge reserve of high grade strategic minerals. It is widely known as the "mineral Persian Gulf." The bulk of the strategic metals needed by the West, including the United States, comes from southern Africa. Before the 1960's southern Africa was a unified domain of the West.

The economic lifeline of the countries in this part of the world was controlled by Western consortia. However, beginning in the mid-1960's a new situation, unfavorable to the West, developed in Southern Africa. Of the 11 countries and regions there, 9 gained political independence in succession. They all had a strong desire to control their own resources and change the inequitable international economic order. During the mid-1970's the Soviet Union, in particular, taking advantage of the fact that Vietnam war and could not afford military involvement outside the country, stepped up its infiltration and expansion into southern Africa. The situation in this part of the world became even more complicated. In recent years political unrest has prevailed in more than half of the countries in southern Africa as a result of racial clashes, rivalries between the Soviet Union and the United States, and economic difficulties confronting these newly independent states. It has been prophesized that "the situation in southern Africa could turn into yet another ammunition depot for world politics in the 1980's." In the West some people believe that "the economies of the developed countries of the West would be paralyzed in less than 6 months if supplies of strategic resources from southern Africa were held up."

2. The sea passageways are becoming vulnerable as the United States and the West depend more and more on overseas mineral resources. The United States abounds in natural resources, but due to serious errors in its policies concerning natural resources and as a result of unplanned exploitation over the years, the high-quality mineral reserves of the land have dried up. The country now is much less self-sufficient in metals. For example, home-produced ferromanganese and chromite, which accounted for 85 percent of domestic consumption in the 1960's, could only satisfy about 40 percent of the country's needs in 1980. Presently the U.S. Bureau of Mines has 32 types of minerals listed as strategic materials. Of these, 23 types have to rely on other countries for more than half of their supplies. In fact some of the crucial minerals are almost totally dependent on import. What makes the United States particularly uneasy is that the Soviet Union, after more than 10 years of strenuous efforts since the 1960's, at long last established its own offensive oceangoing naval force in the 1970's. This, plus the fact that the Soviet Union has many sea and air bases at its disposal in Cuba, Vietnam, Democratic Yemen, Angola, and other places, poses a serious threat to the sea passageways of the United States and other Western countries.

The Considerations and Action of the Soviet Union

Realizing the special importance of strategic metals and the fact that it has the advantage of being rich in natural resources, the Soviet Union has been actively engaged in an offensive to exploit its natural resources since the mid-1970's. Its basic strategy is to accelerate the exploitation of domestic resources and have its feet firmly planted at home while extending its paws to southern Africa, the world's principal mineral producing area. Its present objective is not so much to seize natural resources as to expand its sphere of influence and interfere with the local political situation. This poses a direct threat to the sources of natural resources on which the West relies for existence. A long-term strategic objective of the Soviet Union is to scramble with the United States for control over the world's natural resources, both on land and in the oceans:

1. To consolidate the system of self-sufficiency in relation to strategic metals and strengthen its position in the scramble for natural resources. The Soviet Union is rich in natural resources and basically self-sufficient in this respect. But there are also some weak links. According to reports, 50 percent of the supplies of 5 out of a total of 40 crucial strategic metals are imported.

Between the mid-1960's and the early 1970's, the Soviet Union did not attach too much importance to the prospecting of ferrous metals and reduced investment in this connection. After the mid-1970's, the Soviet Union specifically laid down, in the "10th 5-Year Plan" (1976-80) and the "11th 5-Year Plan" (1981-85), the types of strategic metals to be exploited with intensified efforts and the percentage of increase to be attained. The Soviet Government also formulated "legislative principles" for the protection of mineral resources. All of these measures were aimed at consolidating its system of self-sufficiency, ensuring its reserves of strategic metals, guaranteeing the supply of these materials to Eastern Europe, and thereby strengthening its position in this scramble for natural resources. In recent years the Soviet Union has also made every effort to invite Japan, Western Europe, and the United States to invest in the exploitation of mineral resources in its eastern region. For example, it was negotiating with the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and the United States over the establishment of an aluminum refining enterprise in Siberia; and with Japan and France on the exploitation of copper in Utta Khan [3527 3676 0974]. Although not many deals have been actually transacted and implemented, they reflect one of the basic intentions of the Soviet Union. It hopes to achieve the dual purpose of making use of Western funds and technology to reduce its difficulties in exploiting the natural resources in the eastern part of the country while making the West dependent on Soviet resources. This will help the Soviet Union gain greater initiative in the scramble for natural resources.

2. To continue with its expansionist offensive in southern Africa while racing to control natural resources in international waters and in the Antarctic region. The Soviet Union has been accelerating its expansion into southern Africa since the mid-1970's. It infiltrated Mozambique after sending Cuban mercenaries to control Angola in 1975, and signed "treaties of friendship and cooperation" with Angola and Mozambique in 1976 and 1977 respectively, in an attempt to turn these two countries into bridgeheads for further expansion in this area. At the same time it takes advantage of the racial conflicts here to extend its own influence by actively supporting the "frontline states" in their opposition to the apartheid policy of South Africa. Presently it is trying to meddle in the affairs of Namibia and Zimbabwe by playing on the former's independence question and the latter's internal struggles. Its purpose is to incorporate the countries around South Africa into its scope of influence and form a strategic encirclement around South Africa. It hopes that one day the whole of southern Africa, together with its natural resources, will come under Soviet control. Moreover, the Soviet Union also tries very hard to extend the scope of its scramble for natural resources. In recent years it has concluded more than 27 technological and economic aid agreements with all Third World countries that have strategic metals. The Soviet Union provides these countries with extraction technologies in return for their natural resources. The Soviet Union is also actively embarking on the scramble for natural resources in the oceans of the world. As early as in 1976 Brezhnev declared that the Soviet Union "will not stand by with folded arms when the world's ocean resources are being exploited." In 1982 the Soviet Government promulgated a decree encouraging its enterprises to exploit offshore resources outside the continental shelf. The Soviet Union is equally interested in the mineral resources in the Antarctic region. It outstrips the United States both in terms of the number of permanent observation posts set up in that region and in the number of prospecting experts dispatched there. It is with the obvious intention of scrambling with the United States for world resources that the Soviet Union is willing to carry out prospecting and exploitation in the remote Antarctic region and international deep seas.

3. To launch a trade battle by capitalizing on the dominating part it plays in the export of strategic metals to make things difficult for the West. The Soviet Union is a big natural resources exporting country. Its exports of certain types of strategic metals can affect the world market of natural resources. In recent years it has been playing this trump card to strike out at the West. Soviet statistics show that the exports of ores, concentrates, and metals were slashed by 11 percent over a decade, from 19.8 percent of total exports in 1970 to 8.8 percent in 1980. Western sources reveal that the Soviet Union has slashed the supplies of more than 20 types of strategic metals. After steadily cutting back on the exports of important metals like chromium, platinum, manganese, lead, zinc, nickel, and aluminum between 1976 and 1978, it suspended the exports of cobalt and titanium in 1978 and 1979, respectively. These measures were spearheaded against the United States. For example, Soviet supplies accounted for 24 percent of the chromite imported by the United States in the 1950's, but was only responsible for a 6 percent in 1978. Thirty percent of the titanium imported by the United States came from the Soviet Union in the past. Now the Soviet Union has suspended its supplies. Allegedly, the purpose of the Soviet Union is to hold back the development of new missiles in the United States. The Soviet Union also blackmailed Western Europe by threatening to suspend the exports of certain types of strategic metals. For example, when the FRG consented to the deployment of U.S. Pershing-II missiles and opposed the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles in the European region, the Soviet Union exerted pressure on the FRG by imposing a titanium embargo. It did the same to France. The Soviet Union sometimes plays the part of a speculator in the international resources market. For example, before the Shaba incident took place in Zaire in 1978 the Soviet Union bought 400 tons of cobalt from the London market. After the incident, when the price of cobalt soared from \$6 to \$45 per pound because supplies in the international market were cut off, the Soviet Union dumped the goods on hand and made a fortune. The Western countries not only suffered economic losses but had since acquired a "phobia" for Soviet trade battles.

Countermeasures Adopted by the United States

With the Soviet Union steadily driving them into a corner in the realm of strategic metals, all relevant quarters in the United States, from military, political and financial circles to private mining companies, are studying countermoves and mapping out new strategies. Judging from the moves made by the United States in recent years, the principal countermeasures are:

1. To increase the capability of protecting overseas resources by military means. The United States depends heavily on other countries for its imports of strategic metals. There is the danger of losing control because southern Africa, the principal producing area of strategic metals, is very much threatened by Soviet infiltration. For this reason, the United States has to make some adjustments in its military strategy. It emphasizes that the U.S. military forces must "be prepared for all emergency situations" and must not focus strategy "merely on what appears to be the most fearful threat," pointing that "it would be a grave mistake" to do so. In order to be able to meet the Soviet Union in a direct confrontation in the Third World at any time, the United States is now making strenuous efforts to improve the war preparedness of its troops and to accelerate the construction of a rapid deployment force. According to reports, the U.S. rapid deployment force is already 220,000-men strong and plans have been made to double the number in future. In view of the changes in the strategic situation in the Middle East and in Africa, the United States is accelerating its work of improving forward military facilities, building new bases, and setting up new command centers.

All these are aimed at increasing the flexibility, mobility, and agility of U.S. troops in responding to contingencies in the African region.

2. To adjust its tactics toward Africa. In recent years leading U.S. Government and public figures have been shuttling back and forth on the African continent. Open diplomacy and behind-the-scenes bilateral talks are being conducted in turns, and positive efforts are being made to adjust U.S. tactics toward Africa in order to keep in step with the new situation there. 1) More attention is being paid to wooing the developing African countries by economic means. The United States noticed that Soviet diplomatic and military backing played an effective, even decisive, part when the African countries were fighting for national independence. But when these countries switched to economic construction, the weakness of the Soviet Union in lacking "trump cards" where funds and technology were concerned became quite evident. After their independence most African countries have still maintained economic and technological ties with the West in view of the situation of their economic development and their anxiety to change their economic backwardness. Some have even extended the scope of such ties. They all try hard to diversify their foreign trade and hope to gain as much economic benefits as possible. It is precisely for this reason that the United States is now devoting more and more attention to applying economic means to free the African countries from Soviet control and influence. The methods include expanding trade, offering loans, and exporting technology. In fiscal 1980, the number of beneficiaries increased to 35. In recent years the United States had invested as much as \$3.8 billion in mining in southern Africa alone. 2) Efforts are being made to strengthen relations with South Africa in a bid to change its passive role in southern Africa. During the Carter administration, the United States estranged itself from South Africa for some time under the pressure of worldwide condemnation of the latter's apartheid policy. Reagan reassessed the U.S. policy toward Africa after taking office. He greatly upgraded the position of South Africa in the U.S. strategy, has had no scruples about calling South Africa a "friendly country," has expressed obvious partiality to South Africa on major international issues, increased military aid to South Africa, and tried hard to make South Africa play a role in southern Africa, similar to that played by Israel in the Middle East. Taking advantage of the economic difficulties and political unrest in Angola and Mozambique, the United States is now using increased trade as bait to lure these two countries into estranging themselves from the Soviet Union and improving relations with Washington. Meanwhile it is stepping up on its efforts to foster pro-U.S. forces in Namibia so that the newly independent state will not move too far down the road with the Soviet Union.

3. To formulate new mineral policies. In October 1980, before entering the White House, Reagan appointed 23 leading government officials and experts to a newly formed "special investigation team for strategic minerals." The team is responsible for reviewing the mineral policies of previous administrations and devising and formulating new measures for the new administration. As revealed by the events in recent years, the U.S. mineral policy is now undergoing modifications: 1) Efforts are being made to increase strategic reserves. The United States embarked on a program to store up strategic materials not long after the war. Due to various reasons, however, its present reserves can only meet 48 percent of war needs. Moreover, some of the materials kept in stock are worthless if viewed from the defense angle. Thus, the present reserves can hardly meet the needs of the United States in the event of a global crisis. Reagan, who considers building up the reserve of strategic metals as an important aspect of the efforts to strengthen war preparedness, announced a new program for storing up strategic materials in 1981. Of the 93 types of strategic materials, 80 are metals. When making purchases, priority is given to southern Africa where political unrest prevails.

The key purchase items are cobalt, titanium, nickel, platinum, and alumina. In April 1982 Reagan again proposed to Congress a 20-year material reserve program worth \$12.5 billion. 2) Efforts are being made to stimulate the development of the country's mining industry. It had been a long practice for previous administrations and the U.S. Congress to impose all kinds of restrictions on the domestic mining industry by legislative and administrative means. For example, mining was prohibited or strictly restricted on two-thirds of the land owned by the federal government. Judging from geographical indicators, these "prohibited land slots" could well be places where important minerals are held in store. As another example, the mining companies were compelled to spend huge amounts on environmental protection and reduce investment in equipment because of different environmental protection laws. As a result, machines became outmoded and the cost of labor increased. Many companies even went bankrupt. This made the United States more dependent on imports. To put an end to this state of affairs, the following measures are being taken: The federal government is being asked to open its land to mining; a premium tax system is being introduced to subsidize the domestic mining industry; strenuous efforts are being made to publicize strategic metals as "the stars of the 1980's," and people are being encouraged to buy shares in strategic metals. 3) Efforts are being made to accelerate the preparation for deep-sea mining. It is reported that the U.S. Department of Commerce has conducted investigation on a submarine bulge measuring 100,000 km by 48 km and discovered that it promised rich mineral resources. A number of mining companies have already extracted manganese, copper, cobalt, nickel, and other metals from mineral balls collected from the sea bottom. A "deep-sea mineral law" has been specially formulated to encourage the prospecting of submarine mineral deposits. In July 1982 Reagan announced his decision not to sign the International Law of the Sea pact. What he intended was to make use of U.S. technological supremacy to seize submarine resources all over the world. 4) Efforts are being made to accelerate the trial production of substitutes for strategic metals. Some breakthrough has been made in this direction. It is reported that the pu-te [2528 3676] factory has turned out a kind of stainless steel which contains neither chromium nor cobalt, and has developed a new alloy which is more heat-resistant than traditional alloys with cobalt content, using aluminum, platinum, wolfram, and other metals. The Westinghouse Electrical Appliances Company has successfully trial-produced eight kinds of synthetic materials, such as superconductive alloy and strong plastics, to replace metals. A NASA laboratory is conducting research on nickel-base materials with a view to minimizing the country's dependence on imported cobalt. It is estimated that the United States, with its present technology, can reduce chromium consumption by one-third in the next 5 years by developing substitutes and recovering and recycling used chromium.

The Trend of Development in the Scramble for Strategic Metals

The scramble for strategic metals between the Soviet Union and the United States began in the 1970's. The overall situation then was that the Soviet Union played an active part, while the United States was rather passive. It is expected that the Soviet Union will continue to take the offensive and the United States will remain defensive in the 1980's. The struggle is just unfolding. Presently it is merely a peripheral battle. We believe that the future trend will be as follows:

1. The scramble for strategic metals between the Soviet Union and the United States will intensify in the decade to come. The reasons are: 1) The basic pattern of Soviet-U.S. contention for world hegemony has not changed.

In the Third World, in particular, the Soviet Union will continue to press on toward the territories of the West. The scramble for spheres of influence, oceans, and resources remains the principal object of rivalry and trial of strength between the two super-powers. This is particularly true of the scramble for strategic metals because this not only has a bearing on economic gains and losses, but has a direct impact on a country's military strength and the development of advanced technology. Neither party is likely to make any concessions. 2) The strategic weakness of the United States, Western Europe, and Japan is that they are too dependent on foreign resources. The strategic strong point of the Soviet Union is that it is basically self-sufficient in natural resources. The Soviet Union has always been good at using its own strong points to strike at its opponent's vulnerable spot. It will continue to do the same with intensified efforts in the future. 3) The world consumption of ferrous metals has been somewhat reduced in recent years on account of the economic crisis in the West. Judging from the trend of development, however, future needs will steadily increase. There are three basic factors for this. First, modern science and technology is forging ahead and is bringing about changes with each passing day. Each post-war decade has seen the emergence of a new branch of technology. This development will increase the demand for strategic metals. Second, in view of the unrestrained expansion of the Soviet Union in the Third World, the United States, Western Europe, Japan, and the Scandinavian industrial countries are afraid that their sources of strategic materials will not be guaranteed if the international situation changes. Thus, they are all accelerating their efforts to build up supplies. This leads to a man-made shortage of resources. Third, with the Soviet Union deliberately cutting down on the exports of strategic metals, there is now a shortage of certain types of strategic metals in the international market. These explain why the scramble for strategic metals will intensify in the 1980's.

2. The scramble for natural resources between the Soviet Union and the United States will fuel the development of all kinds of contradictions, including the question of the Third World countries. As far as the scope is concerned, this resources war is not being fought just between the Soviet Union and the United States. Western Europe and Japan are also dragged into the quagmire. Western Europe and Japan are even more dependent on foreign resources than the United States, and they are afraid that their economies will be "paralyzed" if the supplies of resources are cut off. Thus, they support the United States in resisting the Soviet Union and join hands in countering Soviet challenges by pooling their efforts to exploit natural resources in the open seas, and so on. On the other hand, they are rivals of the United States in obtaining foreign resources. The Soviet Union sees this as an opportunity to drive a wedge and to sow discord in the relationship between the United States, Europe, and Japan. Because of this, the rift between the United States, Europe, and Japan on the question of resources is bound to widen. The producing countries in the Third World will not stand by and let the powers plunder their resources. In order to protect their sovereign rights over their natural resources, they will definitely strengthen unity and take all measures. For example, they will demand that the "price scissors" between the low export price of mineral products and the high price of industrial products be narrowed, and they will call for the establishment of a new international economic order. This is bound to complicate the battle for strategic metals. In short, the question of natural resources has become an important issue in the economic development of all countries. It touches on the vital interests of all countries. For this reason, every country must formulate its own policies in relation to resources and must take an active part in struggles in this connection.

3. The principal arena of the scramble for strategic resources will be shifted from southern Africa to the oceans.

The Soviet Union and the United States had their first main encounter in southern Africa because this is where natural resources are found in concentration. The United States, Europe, and Japan are almost totally dependent on this region for most of their strategic metals. The West has already made a lot of investment in mining in this part of the world. It looks as if this will continue to be the main arena of the resources war between the Soviet Union and the United States. But this is not all. The extensive ocean will be yet another vast arena for the resources war. The United States will make use of its superior offshore mining technology to step up its efforts to scramble for seabed resources. But the Soviet Union will not be reconciled to being left behind. The scramble for offshore resources will form a new and important part of the resources war between the Soviet Union and the United States in the 1980's and perhaps for a long time to come.

4. The scramble for strategic metals is actually not as serious as some Western political commentators predict. In the last couple of years U.S. Government officials, including those from the Pentagon and the CIA, have been making continuous efforts to play up the seriousness of the resources war in their reports to the government. Their purpose is to sway public opinion so that the government can increase military spending to build up its strength for the protection of overseas resources and may formulate proper policies in relation to natural resources. Actually, the Soviet Union is faced with many impediments and knotty problems in its expansionist drive. First, it is burdened by piles of domestic problems: The country's economic growth rate has dropped and technology is backward. There is a lack of funds and a shortage of labor power and consumer goods. The new leadership, faced with growing pressure for domestic reform, has no alternative but to use its main energy at home. Second, the overseas burdens of the Soviet Union are heavy enough as it is. With Vietnam, Afghanistan, Cuba, and Syria still requiring huge economic and military aids, it is beginning to feel quite hard pressed. Due to limited Soviet economic strength, African countries which are already within the Soviet sphere of influence have no alternative but to continue to develop economic ties with the West. Third, many African countries, particularly those in southern Africa, derive most of their revenue from the exports of minerals. The Soviet Union has limited capacity for importing their natural resources. In order to sustain their economies, these countries must seek outlets in the West. Fourth, the world reserves of natural resources far exceed the present needs of mankind. It is said that between now and the year 2,000 the reserves of important metals like aluminum, chromium, vanadium, and niobium will be between 6 and 17 times greater than human needs, and those of platinum, titanium, cobalt, nickel, and manganese are 4 times greater. There is much room for exploitation. Thus, some Western scholars believe that a shortage in mineral resources will not constitute a problem for quite some time. In short, although the scramble for strategic metals has already started and is being intensified, it is a long way from becoming white-hot, with the two sides engaged in close combat.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S TRIP

Shanghai Visit

HK021154 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 84 p 3

[Article by reporters Yuan Xinlu, Xi Linsheng, and Guo Weicheng: "In the Birthplace of the 'Shanghai Communique'"]

[Text] On 30 April U.S. President Reagan and his wife visited Shanghai, the birthplace of the "Shanghai communique" between China and the United States, and the largest city of China on the west Pacific coast. Twelve years ago, in this city, former President Nixon and Premier Zhou Enlai signed the document of far-reaching significance that put an end to the protracted separation between China and the United States. Today the arrival in the city of the first incumbent U.S. president to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries is reminiscent of the development process of Sino-U.S. relations over the past 12 years.

Arriving in Shanghai at noon, President Reagan drove directly from the airport to the city's western suburbs to visit the Shanghai-Foxboro Company Ltd, one of the first joint ventures established with Chinese and American capital. Reagan was greeted by the responsible people of the company representing the Chinese and the U.S. partners at the systems engineering workshop. He delivered a speech there, proclaiming that the pioneering work accomplished by the company had shown broad prospects for Sino-U.S. cooperation. He watched some Chinese technical staff workers operating numerical control computers which the company plans to produce. In a neat room of the company's assembly workshop, dozens of Chinese female workers were skillfully soldering on printed circuits. President Reagan sat down next to a worker and watched attentively as she worked. Then he picked up an electric soldering iron and soldered five points on a printed circuit. He delightedly announced: "This is a printed circuit on which I have worked."

In the afternoon President Reagan visited Fudan University, where he was greeted by one of his wife's old alumnae, Professor Xie Xide, chancellor of the university, who pursued her studies during the 1940's at Smith College of the United States, the alma mater of First Lady Nancy Reagan. Reagan repeatedly referred to his "familial ties" with Fudan University, which added a cordial atmosphere to his visit to the university.

President Reagan also toured some of the university classrooms, where students of the foreign language department and the politics department attend lectures. He talked with students and answered their questions about young American students, the role of youths in the future, the exchange of students between China and the United States, the friendly relations between the two countries, and so on. Asked how he would tell the young generation of his country about his impression of China and how Sino-U.S. relations were going to develop, President Reagan said that there were two things which had impressed him the most: First, the friendliness he had encountered, and second, the traditional civilization of ancient China; his last 5 days in China had made a lasting impression on him. He said: My talks with Chinese leaders have enhanced mutual understanding. We have signed three agreements with the Chinese Government, and this will surely strengthen cooperation between China and the United States in various fields.

Next, President Reagan gave a speech at the university's auditorium. In his speech he recalled his unforgettable experience in the past 5 days and talked about the development of Sino-U.S. scientific, technological and academic exchanges in the past few years.

President Reagan told the teachers and students that when Premier Zhao visited the United States last January, Zhao "had not expected that the American people had such a profound friendship for the Chinese people. I can happily say that I can use the same words of praise for the Chinese people in return. I have discovered that the Chinese people have the same warm and profound friendship for the American people." When he concluded his speech he said again: "We welcome your efforts in obtaining more understanding about us. This is how friendship between two peoples begins. And friendship between peoples is the foundation for friendship between governments." Reagan's words won enthusiastic applause from the teachers and students of Fudan University.

In Shanghai Mrs Reagan visited the Children's Palace. At the gate of the palace more than 500 children with flowers in their hands danced and chanted welcome, and a band of honor blew bugles and beat drums to welcome her. In a hall Mrs Reagan watched performances of music solos, and a dance and puppet show. Some of the young artists who performed will visit the United States as members of the first batch of cultural emissaries following the signing of the accord on Sino-U.S. cultural exchanges. Mrs Reagan joyfully said: "You will give a performance and have lunch at the White House." The Young Pioneers presented to Mrs Reagan a set of artistic toys called the "family of pandas" and asked her to convey them to American children as a gift in return for the kindness of American children in collecting funds to rescue the pandas.

In the evening Mayor Wang Daohan gave a banquet in honor of President Reagan. In their speeches at the banquet, both Mayor Wang and President Reagan pointed out the broad prospects for Sino-U.S. cooperation. This has also been proved by President and Mrs Reagan's half-day short visit to Shanghai. It shows that the path that statemen of great insight opened up 12 years ago has widened daily.

Of course, the path of the development of the Sino-U.S. relations is not smooth. The obstacle known to everybody has made Sino-U.S. relations fall far short of the expected level. If President Reagan's visit can lead to the gradual removal of this obstacle, in the future, cooperation between the two countries will make progress at greater speed than that of the 12 years since the "Shanghai communique."

Departure Activities

HK021200 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 84 p 6

[Article by reporters Yuan Xianlu, Xi Linsheng, and Guo Weicheng: "Develop Sino-U.S. Relations by Upholding Mutual Respect and Mutual Benefit"]

[Text] On 1 May President Reagan and Mrs Reagan concluded their 6-day visit to China and left Shanghai for home by a special plane at 1045.

Before going to the airport, the distinguished American guests visited Hongqiao Township in the western suburbs of Shanghai. There they visited a kindergarten and a peasant household and listened to the township chief's briefings. Hongqiao Township is a vegetable supply base, where there are more than 8,000 peasant households and a population of 26,000 people. Since the readjustment of the rural economic policies, the economy in this township has been developing rapidly. Now it supplies the urban areas with 246 tons of vegetables and a large quantity of eggs and meat each day. There are 26 township enterprises engaged in garment manufacturing, hardware processing, and handicraft industries. Hongqiao Town, which is the seat of the township government, is a prosperous country center which has been developed in recent years. Many houses painted yellow and white have been built along the two sides of the main road.

The scene is one of a simple and elegant Chinese rural area. Well-designed and well-tailored Western-style suits are exhibited in the display windows of the shops and are attractive to the visitors. The entire town is imbued with a vigorous and prosperous atmosphere.

When listening to the briefings by the host, President Reagan and his wife kept nodding and smiling. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz also inquired about the implementation of the responsibility system in the countryside. President Reagan then told the township chief: "You must be proud of making such remarkable achievements in a short period." The township chief presented to the President and his wife two silk scarfs and a violet cashmere jacket made by the peasants in this township.

In the kindergarten, near the township government house, the playground is gaily decorated with lanterns and colored streamers; the children are nicely dressed. They are singing and dancing to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day. When President Reagan and Mrs Reagan arrived at the kindergarten, the children began to perform a dance of greetings and enthusiastically clustered around the President and his wife, saying hello to them. The President gladly shook hands with the children, and Mrs Reagan kissed the lovely faces one after another. Then the distinguished guests went into the classrooms to watch more performances by the children.

After saying good-bye to the children the distinguished guests went to the house of Yang Fengfang, a peasant in the Hongchun No 4 production team. This is a two-story house with four rooms, a kitchen, a storage room, and a balcony. There is a whole set of furniture in the spacious bedroom. The host briefed the guests on the state of his household. He said that the house was newly built last year at a cost of 6,000 yuan and was basically designed by him. The President praised the host for his artistic design of the house. Walking down from the new house, the President shook hands and chatted with female peasants who were working in the nearby fields. President Reagan said that his tour to Hongquao Township enabled him to acquire more knowledge about China's countryside.

At 0800, before President Reagan started the return journey to the United States, Premier Zhao Ziyang made a telephone call from Beijing to say good-bye to him and once again congratulated and extended regards to President Reagan, who was about to end his visit to China. On behalf of the President Li Xiannian, General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao told President Reagan that they were very happy to have had the opportunity to become acquainted with the President and hold friendly meetings with him. Premier Zhao once again stressed that President Reagan's visit to China has deepened the mutual understanding of the two countries and promoted Sino-U.S. relations. He congratulated President Reagan for his successful visit to China and also hoped that President Reagan and his wife will visit China again. During the telephone conversation President Reagan said that he was leaving China with the good memory of the Chinese people and that they will do their utmost to maintain the relations established here. He expressed his gratitude to the Chinese side for doing everything to make his visit so pleasant and fruitful.

President Reagan and his wife visited China for only 6 days, which was a very short time, but the visit is of great significance. During his visit President Reagan had an opportunity to directly contact the Chinese people and saw, with his own eyes, China's economic construction for modernization. All of this is beneficial to the guests in understanding the national feeling of the Chinese people and in realizing the bright prospects in China's development. The five accords and protocols signed by China and the United States are new achievements made by both countries in cooperation in the fields of economy, culture, and science and technology.

The leaders of the two countries exchanged their views on international and bilateral issues of common concern and frankly expressed their respective views. They affirmed their common ground but did not avoid their differences, which helps make the two countries have a better understanding of each other. China and the United States are two great countries and a friendly relationship between the two countries is the common desire of both peoples and also meets the requirement for world peace. During his visit to China President Reagan time and again talked about the spirit of "mutual respect and mutual benefit." People hope that after President Reagan's successful visit to China, the spirit of "mutual respect and mutual benefit" will make the relations between the two countries develop steadily and over time in strict accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of removing the existing obstacles.

Departure Remarks

Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 May 84 p 1

[Article by "our staff reporter" Zhu Ling: "Reagan Flies Home From Shanghai"]

[Text] Shanghai - Premier Zhao Ziyang told President Reagan yesterday that his China visit had "enhanced understanding and improved relations between our two countries."

"I would like to congratulate you on the success of your visit," Zhao said in his farewell telephone conversation with Reagan from Beijing at 8:30 am. He said: "I am very happy that we were able to exchange views sincerely and frankly on international and bilateral problems."

Reagan responded by saying that he and his wife could not be happier about the visit. He said: "We enjoyed meeting and being with you, and our discussions. We leave with many warm memories and a warm feeling for you and your people. We shall do our utmost to continue the relationship that we feel has been established."

After spending some 127 hours in China, President Reagan left Shanghai Airport yesterday morning at 10:40 local time. He was seen off at the airport by Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan and Cultural Minister Zhu Muzhi.

Before his departure, Reagan visited Hongqiao Township of Shanghai County, about 12 kilometres west of the Municipality of Shanghai.

The climax of the visit came when nine brightly dressed children performed a dance for the Reagans. The President appeared genuinely charmed and he tapped his foot to the music.

Later, the President and his wife visited a local family, and shook hands with a group of farmers working in the fields.

Beijing to Taiwan Commentary

OW011211 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 1 May 84

[Station commentary by (Mei Da): "A Significant Event in the History of Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Chinese Government, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's 6-day state visit to China ended on 1 May. He was the first incumbent U.S. president to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States in 1979, and his visit is a significant event in the history of Sino-U.S. relations.

During his visit to China President Reagan had friendly meetings with General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Chairman Deng Xiaoping and President Li Xiannian; and held frank, sincere and friendly talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang on important international issues and problems of bilateral relations. China and the United States signed an agreement between the two countries on avoiding double taxation and preventing tax evasion, a plan to implement in 1984 and 1985 the cultural agreement between the two governments, a protocol on cooperation in management of industrial science and technology and a protocol on cooperation in scientific and technical information; and initialed a Sino-U.S. agreement on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy. President and Mrs Reagan toured the famous Great Wall, visited China's ancient city of Xian, and its largest city of Shanghai. Wherever they went they were given a rousing welcome and accorded warm hospitality by the Chinese Government and people. President Reagan's visit to China will help deepen mutual understanding, explore ways to strengthen mutual trust and establish lasting and stable relations between China and the United States.

Since former U.S. President Nixon visited China at the invitation of the Chinese Government in 1972, particularly after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, great progress has been made in relations between the two countries thanks to the common efforts exerted by both sides. However, twists and turns have often occurred in the development of relations between the two countries. The major obstacle is the Taiwan issue. The Chinese Government has made maximum efforts to resolve the Taiwan issue. It is hoped that the United States will refrain from doing anything that would impede the reunification of Taiwan with the Chinese mainland. The two countries had already signed three joint communiques since 1972 based on which we will be able to remove the obstacles. U.S. Government leaders have repeatedly made commitments to strictly implement the aforementioned joint communiques and to adhere firmly to a one-China policy. During his visit to China President Reagan reaffirmed that commitment on many occasions. We hope that those commitments will be earnestly implemented in action.

As for the sale of weapons to Taiwan, China hopes that the United States will reduce such sales on a large scale and eventually stop selling weapons to Taiwan.

The peoples of China and the United States have basked in traditional friendship. During his visit to the United States early this year Premier Zhao felt, in person, the American people's profound sentiments of friendship toward the Chinese people. The donations from American children brought to China by Mrs Reagan, Nancy, to rescue China's giant pandas have also reflected such sentiments. During their visit to China, President and Mrs Reagan had also personally felt the Chinese people's sentiments of friendship toward the American people. Therefore, the development of steady and friendly relations between China and the United States on the basis of the five principles conforms entirely with the common aspirations of the peoples of the two countries. At the same time if China and the United States treat each other with friendship and closely cooperate with each other, their effects would go beyond the sphere of the relations between the two countries. This can also become an important factor for world peace and stability.

CHINESE IN U.S. SEE REAGAN'S VISIT AS 'SUCCESS'

HK021420 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1255 GMT 2 May 84

["Chinese Communities in the United States Hold That Reagan's Visit to China Is a Success" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 2 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The news from Washington is that President Reagan has concluded his 6-day visit to China and the Chinese there warmly applaud Reagan's visit to China, believing that the visit was a success and has advanced Sino-U.S. relations to a new stage.

Weng Lige, chairman of the sino-U.S. Cooperation and Promotion Association, said: "President Reagan's visit to China marks a milestone in the development of relations between China and the United States." Bai Lijuan, vice chairman of the National Committee for U.S.-Sino Relations, said: "President Reagan's visit to China is a step of decisive significance in promoting Sino-U.S. relations." Xue Jundu, professor at the University of Maryland, said: "President Reagan's visit to China was very successful and has opened a new chapter in future Sino-U.S. relations." Xue Jundu added: "Sino-U.S. relations were still at a low ebb last year. This visit shows a bright future, particularly in commercial and cultural exchanges between the two countries. It is believed that both leaders will express satisfaction with it. And the meeting between the leaders can promote understanding between each other." Bai Lijuan said that she was pleased to hear that the leaders of the two countries have signed so many agreements, particularly the one on nuclear energy cooperation. She said: Reagan's China visit shows that the economic and cultural exchanges between the peoples of the two countries will continue to grow and expand. Li Yaozi [2621 5069 3320], chairman of the All-America Chinese Association said: The Sino-U.S. agreements signed, regarding nuclear energy cooperation, coal mining, and the taxation system, have enabled the two countries to step forward from technological cooperation to the exchange of experiences in economic development. Weng Lige said: "Specifically speaking, the accords signed by the two countries on cultural exchanges, taxes on investment profits, and the development of nuclear energy cooperation bear great significance. From now on relations between the two countries is bound to proceed with the goal of mutual benefit. It is believed that this will greatly help the Pacific region in maintaining stability."

FRIENDSHIP GROUP DISCUSSES SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

HK030452 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0312 GMT 3 May 84

[Report by Peng Di and Qian Xing: "The U.S.-Chinese People's Friendship Association is Optimistic About the Future of U.S.-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Washington, 1 May (XINHUA) -- From 30 April to 1 May, shortly before the U.S. President finished his visit to China, the U.S.-Chinese People's Friendship Association held a political, economic, cultural, and other relations between the United States and China and the ways and measures to promote the development of these relations. Those who spoke at the forum all favored Reagan's visit to China and were optimistic about the future of U.S.-Chinese relations.

Richard C.A. Holbrooke, former assistant secretary of the U.S. State Department, said at the forum that President Reagan's visit to China was of historic significance, because he "exchanged views with PRC leaders and thus became personally aware of his commitment to strengthening relations between the two countries." He said: "In the remaining years of this century, if Sino-U.S. relations continue to develop on the basis of the foundation of their bilateral relations and under the conditions of mutual benefit, the relations will become extremely firm."

Okenburg, a professor at Michigan University and a former White House official, pointed out: The establishment of an equal relationship between China and the United States is extremely important, and accords with the interests of both countries. He emphasized: "A powerful and secure China is beneficial to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region as well as to the global balance of power." He suggested that the United States and China strengthen intellectual and ideological exchange between them in order to enhance mutual understanding.

David Lampton, an official from the Committee on Scholarly Communication With China, said that it was essential for Chinese and U.S. leaders to attach importance to exchanges in the fields of education and science and technology. He mentioned the progress which the United States and China had made in this aspect. He said: "China's entry into the scientific circles of the world is of great significance. It has broadened our vision in observing the world."

The participants also discussed the "Taiwan Relations Act" which obstructs the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Jeffrey Gayner of an American rightwing organization, presented "a conservative point of view." He strongly supported the "Taiwan Relations Act" and accused the Reagan administration of "having actually wrecked the nature of U.S. policy toward China." He denounced the U.S. commitment made in the Sino-U.S. joint communique signed on 17 August 1982 that the United States will not intervene in China's internal affair as "a threat to the sovereignty of Taiwan." He openly advocated the "two Chinas" policy and declared that he opposed the policies adopted by Presidents Nixon, Carter, and Reagan. Gayner's views were queried and seriously criticized by many participants in the forum.

H. Den, an editor of the New York weekly magazine HOTEL VOICE, made a speech on behalf of the U.S.-Chinese People's Friendship Association, saying that the "Taiwan Relations Act" was based on the "two Chinas" policy, and the results of its implementation have reduced the chance for peaceful reunification between the Chinese mainland and Taiwan. He pointed out: This act has gone even farther than the "U.S.-Taiwan Common Defense Treaty," which was abolished when the U.S. Government recognized the People's Republic of China. He emphasized: The "Taiwan Relations Act" "was concocted by the United States and must be abrogated by the United States. The American people wish to see a strong China and have realized the importance of maintaining good relations between the two great nations facing each other across the Pacific. They should make the greatest efforts to abrogate the 'Taiwan Relations Act,'"

Hu Dingyi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in the United States, spoke at the forum banquet held on 30 April. He said that the mutual visits have promoted mutual understanding between China and the United States as well as cooperation between the two countries. He highly praised the outstanding contributions made by the U.S.-Chinese People's Friendship Association in promoting the friendship and understanding between the peoples of both countries.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Some 100 representatives of the U.S.-Chinese People's Friendship Association from various localities attended the forum.

Tonight Hu Dingyi is going to host an informal dinner party at the Chinese Embassy to receive the representatives to the forum.

SINO-U.S. FRIENDSHIP CITIES, PROVINCES LISTED

HK250904 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0725 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A report from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries says that since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations in 1979, the two countries have formed 10 pairs of friendship cities and 12 pairs of friendship provinces or states.

The 10 pairs of friendship cities are: Nanjing-St Louis, Shanghai-San Francisco, Tianjin-Philadelphia, Beijing-New York, Guangzhou-Los Angeles, Dalian-Oakland, Hangzhou-Boston, Wuhan-Pittsburgh, Wuxi-Chattanooga, and Chongqing-Seattle.

The 12 pairs of friendship provinces or states are: Hubei-Ohio, Anhui-Maryland, Henan-Kansas, Zhejiang-New Jersey, Liaoning-Illinois, Sichuan-Washington, Heilongjiang-Wisconsin, Shaanxi-Minnesota, Sichuan-Michigan, Hebei-Iowa, Guangdong-Massachusetts, and Hunan-Colorado.

SHIFT IN U.S. TRADE, ASIA-PACIFIC REGION'S ROLE

OW122017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. foreign trade has registered a historic shift during the last several years, with a replacement of Western Europe by the Asian-Pacific region as the number one trading partner of the United States. The shift began in 1980, when trade between the United States and the Asian-Pacific region surpassed for the first time the U.S.-West European trade by two billion dollars to reach 112 billion. In 1983, U.S.-Pacific trade soared up to 133.3 billion dollars, in contrast to a decline in U.S.-West European trade to 104.9 billion from 110 billion in 1980. The U.S. trade deficit with the region also went up to 34 billion dollars in 1983, making up almost half of the total U.S. foreign trade deficits.

Some American economists compared the shift to that of when the world trade center moved from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic 500 years ago, saying the two shifts were equally significant. The Far East has become America's "Near West," they said, adding "the future of the United States lies in the Pacific."

The rapid growth of U.S.-Pacific trade gave a great boost to the economic development in those States along the U.S. west coast and strengthened the role of the west coast in U.S. foreign economic relations. Now, California has become the center of U.S. trade with the Pacific and its economy has been growing rapidly. Statistics issued by the World Bank show that the gross national product in California reached 355.5 billion dollars in 1983. The Governor of California George Deukmejian said, "Economically speaking, the sun is now rising in the West."

WORK CONTINUES ON U.S. CONSULATE IN SHENYANG

OW230711 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Shenyang, April 23 (XINHUA) -- New buildings for the U.S. Consulate-General in Shenyang, a major industrial city in northeast China, will be finished by October first, according to the city's construction authorities.

Construction began on September 28 last year. Only furnishing and decoration remain to be done. The main building has a floor space of 2,473 square meters. A two-story 536-square-meter official residence faces it on the east. On the west stands a six-story diplomatic apartment building totalling 2,831 square meters under roof. [as received] Behind the main building are garages, a managerial office, a greenhouse and other auxiliary structures. The consulate-general in Shenyang is to open by the end of May before the whole project is completed. It is the third U.S. Consulate-General in China. The others are in Guangzhou and Shanghai.

ACCORD SIGNED FOR MANUFACTURING COMPUTERS

OW201225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- An agreement in principle for a joint venture in manufacturing electronic computers and measuring instruments was signed on April 12 between the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation and the Hewlett-Packard Company of the United States. This is the first advanced joint venture project in the electronics industry between China and the United States. The Hewlett-Packard Company is one of the largest establishments in the U.S. in producing electronic computers and intelligent instruments.

According to the agreement, the two sides had set the total sum of investment, the investment ratio, principles for choice of products, the scope of products in the primary stage, and feasibility study. Both sides expressed the wish for an early enforcement of the agreement. With the approval of the application by the governments of the two countries, the headquarters will be set up in Beijing and the factory building will be built at a suitable location. Signing the agreement were Li Deguang, vice-president of the Chinese corporation, and Richard Alberding, senior vice-president of the U.S. company.

OIL CONSORTIUM BEGINS YELLOW SEA SURVEY

OW281317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Shanghai, April 28 (XINHUA) -- The Chevron-Texaco Company of the United States began conducting geophysical surveys in search of oil in the South Yellow Sea on April 25, according to the Nanhuanghai Petroleum Corporation. The area to be surveyed by the American firm is 300 kilometers northeast of Shanghai and close to the area where a foreign consortium led by British Petroleum Development Ltd. (BP) started drilling its first exploratory well in mid-April. Chevron-Texaco is the third foreign company to cooperate with the Nanhuanghai Corporation in exploration and development of oil in the South Yellow sea. The first two were the BP-led consortium and Cluff Oil Ltd. of Britain.

SHIJIE ZHISHI ARTICLE ON USSR'S CHERNENKO

HK020503 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 6, 16 Mar 84 pp 24-25

[Article by Qi Zu: "Chernenko, the New General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] On 13 February, 73-year-old Chernenko, who was nominated by Tikhonov, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at an extraordinary plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, thereby becoming the oldest successor to the leadership in the history of the CPSU.

After succeeding as the General Secretary of the CPSU, Chernenko stressed once again in his speech that he would ensure the inheritance of the domestic and foreign policies. Also, he said that he would "continue to pursue the principled line of Andropov" by using "all kinds of strength, knowledge, and experience." He stated that the main task at present was to adhere to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee; to consolidate and multiply the positive progress achieved in various areas of social life; to stress that "intensiveness" is the "basic principle" for economic development, while the improvement of national economic results as a whole is a "strategic issue"; and to urge the cadres in charge of economic affairs to take a prudent attitude toward the reform of the economic structure. He said: "We may adhere to a wise old rule in this respect: think thrice before we act." At the same time, he expected that the cadres in charge of economic affairs at various levels would show greater initiative, would be bold in carrying out research, and would take reasonable risks if necessary." On foreign affairs, he said that the present world situation was "complicated and tense." The Soviet Union would, from now on, strengthen its "defense capability" to the effect that it "will have sufficient means to cool the head of the adventurist who seeks opportunities to fight." On Sino-Soviet relations, Chernenko announced twice in his speeches in 1982 that he wanted to normalize relations with China. On 2 March, when addressing voters at the Kremlin Hall, he advocated normalization of relations with China, but he avoided talking about the elimination of obstacles which dampen the normalization.

SINO-SOVIET ARCHERY TOURNAMENT HELD IN GUANGXI

HK010757 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] After 4 days of fierce tussle, the 1984 Sino-Soviet archery friendship tournament ended in Wuming yesterday evening. The Soviet archery team is a very strong team. Among the nine athletes now visiting China, five are world record holders. Their excellent skill has made a deep impression on audience. During the tournament, the athletes of the two countries exchanged archery skills and the coaches of the two teams exchanged information. The Soviet athletes also joyfully visited (Yilin) garden. Yesterday evening, Wu Keqing, vice chairman of the regional People's Government met the leader and coaches of the Soviet archery team.

Tournament Details

HK020954 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Following are two stories on events that took place during the Sino-Soviet friendship archery tournament.

The first story is entitled "Coaches of the Two Teams Exchange Skills in Archery."

On the evening of 23 April, in a small conference room of the Xiyuan Hotel, several coaches of both the Chinese and Soviet teams were sitting under soft light. They were learning from each other the skill of archery and exchanging experiences. Soviet coach (Balufuaerqianke) frankly told the Chinese coaches about their experiences and points worth noting in taking part in international tournaments, and also exchanged some technical problems with the Chinese coaches. When they learned that the Chinese team would take part in the Olympics to be held in the United States, they suggested that the Chinese team arrive at their destination 12 days before the tournament, because it would be better for the Chinese athletes to become acclimated to the differences of time, climate, and environment, and it would benefit the Chinese athletes in their performance.

The Soviet coaches believed that some of the excellent young Chinese athletes are close to world levels and they particularly appreciated Li Lingjuan, praising her calmness in the tournament. They said that she is a good athlete and if she takes part in more international tournaments, she certainly will further improve her skill.

Chinese coaches Xu Kaicai and Qin Hengchun also briefed the Soviet coaches on the skills of some of the Chinese athletes. They talked for more than 2 hours. The coaches of both countries had a common desire; namely, that the athletes of both countries remain in touch in the future.

The second story is entitled "Let It Be a Souvenir."

On 23 April, the second day of Sino-Soviet friendship archery tournament, the games were in full swing. In the competition area, the athletes of the two countries were doing their best in shooting arrows. Along with the sound of arrows being released, one arrow after another flew to its target.

In the afternoon, in the women's singles event, Soviet athlete Butuzova, champion of the 31st world archery championships and world record holder of the women's 70-meter singles, was the first to shoot, followed by Kong Yaping of the Chinese No 2 team.

When the commander issued the order to examine the results, the referee and the athletes of the two countries went to the targets to examine the results. Kong Yaping found that one of her arrows had hit the tail of the arrow of Butuzova, both hitting the 10-point ring. This is rare in a tournament. Little Kong withdrew the two arrows and handed one to Butuzova. Smiling, the Soviet coach said to little Kong: "You can keep the arrow and send it to the museum as a souvenir."

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET COMEBACK IN MIDDLE EAST

HK241506 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 84 p 6

["Commentary" by reporters Chen Jichang and Zhou Guoming: "The Soviet Diplomatic Offensive to Return to the Middle East"]

[Text] Damascus, 20 Apr -- After visiting Lebanon, Kuwait, and Iraq, Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, paid a visit to Syria on 15 April. This was a visit to the Middle East by another high-ranking Soviet official following the visit to Syria by Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, last month. At the same time, Polyakov, chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was visiting Egypt. Frequent visits by Soviet officials to Middle Eastern countries show that the Soviet Union is launching a diplomatic offensive to return to the Middle East.

Things Go From Bad to Worse

Beginning in the 1970's, the Egyptian Government proclaimed an end to the Soviet experts' mission in Egypt. In 1978, the United States, Egypt, and Israel signed the tripartite Camp David agreement. In 1979, both Egypt and Israel again signed a peace treaty. The Soviet Union was cut off from these negotiations. There developed a situation in which the United States alone dictated the matter of peace talks in the Middle East. In 1981, Egypt expelled the Soviet ambassador. Especially after Israel invaded Lebanon on a large scale in June 1982, given weak Soviet reaction and helplessness and universal dissatisfaction among the Arab states, the Soviet Union's influence in the Arab world was at its nadir.

Stage a Comeback

But all this does not mean that the Soviet Union has been reconciled to the position of being excluded in the Middle East. Since the end of 1982, the Soviet Union has energetically boosted its aid to Syria. According to a report, the Soviet Union resupplied Syria with all the weapons that it lost in the Lebanon war. At the same time it sent large numbers of military personnel to Syria and provided Syria with advanced guided missiles, like the SM-5 and SS-21. Certain Western observers hold that such a "large-scale investment" by the Soviet Union in Syria has been "rewarded" by recent trends in the Middle East. In early March, the Lebanese Government announced the abolition of the agreement between Lebanon and Israel -- an agreement brought about by the United States. Then, the multinational force consisting chiefly of troops from NATO member states was totally evacuated from Lebanon. These two events have pointed to a major setback in U.S. policy toward Lebanon. They have also upset the whole U.S. strategic plan for the Middle East and have, in turn, again added to certain Arab states' doubts about U.S. ability to solve the Middle East problem. U.S. prestige in the Arab world is therefore at an unprecedentedly low level. Meanwhile, the United States is facing a general election. With various pressures and restraints brought to bear by the Jewish lobby at home, the U.S. Administration is indecisive in its approach to the Middle East problem. Given this situation, the Soviet Union has stepped up a diplomatic offensive to make a comeback in the Middle East.

Active Intervention

The Soviet envoys' successive visits to Syria point to the importance the Soviet Union is attaching to the strengthening of Soviet-Syrian relations. According to Kuwait press reports, one of the results of Aliyev's visit to Syria last month is that the Soviet Union has agreed to provide Syria with relatively advanced airplanes and electronic defense equipment as "part of the effort to maintain a strategic balance between Syria and Israel." Brutents' visit was intended to create conditions for expanding Soviet influence within a broader Arab scope on the basis of "consolidating the triumphant results of Soviet-Syrian cooperation." It was reported that he and the Syrian leaders not only discussed bilateral Soviet-Syrian relations, but also took up such problems as Lebanon and the Middle East. Brutents' visit to Lebanon shows that the Soviet Union is more interested in the Lebanon problem than before. The press in Lebanon holds that since the abolition of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the Lebanese Government has followed an "open-door" policy toward the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will also be more active in taking a hand in the Lebanon problem. During his visit, Brutents had extensive contacts with Lebanese Government officials and people of all factions. He said that the Soviet Union would provide "effective help" in solving the Lebanon problem.

Soviet envoy Polyakov's visit to Egypt has also aroused people's attention. It was reported that he and the Egyptian leaders put emphasis on discussing the problem of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt and the current Middle East situation. People believe that Polyakov's visit was mainly aimed at opening the door to the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt, thus bringing about a turn for the better in the further development of Soviet-Egyptian relations.

It was said that another mission of this Soviet envoy's current visit to the Middle East was to reconcile the relations among some Arab states and the relations within the PLO. Moscow, of course, has its own designs.

People note that during their visits to the Middle East, Soviet envoys have reiterated the idea calling for the convening of an international conference to solve the Middle East problem.

New Struggle

At a time when Soviet envoys are heading for the capitals of some Arab states, U.S. Assistant Secretary for Middle Eastern Affairs Murphy is shuttling between some other Arab states. Despite its setbacks where the Lebanon problem is concerned, U.S. officials have repeatedly said that the United States will maintain its established policy of supporting the Lebanese Government and that the United States will never give up Reagan's Middle East peace program. From this it can be seen that it is difficult to judge how effective the Soviet diplomatic activities to make a comeback in the Middle East are after all. But this indicates that the fierce contest between the two superpowers in the Middle East has reached a new stage.

FURTHER ON HU YAOBANG'S VISIT TO DPRK

Newsletter on Trip

HK030850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 84 p 6

["Newsletter From Korea" by reporter Feng Zhiyuan: "On the Eve of Comrade Hu Yaobang's Visit"]

[Text] May in Korea is a month when many kinds of flowers blossom, trees turn jade green, and the weather is comfortably warm. In this beautiful season the fraternal Korean people will joyfully welcome the visit of CPC General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang.

Since 20 April, when the various Korean newspapers published news about Comrade Hu Yaobang's coming visit, all the Korean people have been filled with joy. Not long ago O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, said to this reporter that at a time when Korean-Chinese friendship is developing daily, Comrade Hu Yaobang would immediately come to pay another friendly visit to this country. This will be "a major event that will write a new chapter in the history of Korean-Chinese friendship" and will greatly support and encourage the Korean people who are carrying out the struggle to fulfill the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule, realize the 10 long-term goals of socialist economic construction, and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland." The organizations under this association will hold various lectures and publish pamphlets to brief people on the achievements that the Chinese people have made under the guidance of the correct principles of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Relevant departments in Pyongyang City are accelerating their preparations for a grand reception for Comrade Hu Yaobang. At the well-known square on Qianlima Avenue and other places, many workers, students, and literature and art workers hold bouquets and flower baskets in their hands, beat drums, and practice dances to the accompaniment of music and perform for the occasion. The cadres and workers of all trades who are taking part in the extension project of the Sino-Korean Friendship Tower are working hard day and night and with great enthusiasm. They have expressed their resolution that they will strive to complete this major project, which embodies the friendship between Korea and China, as soon as possible.

Korean scholars and model workers have expressed their view that Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit will be of far-reaching significance for the development of Korean-Chinese friendly relations which the leaders of the two countries have founded and fostered for a long time. Kang Chung-sil, a labor hero and director of the fine spinning workshop in a Pyongyang textile complex, said that all the staff and workers in the complex have launched a new cloth production drive to greet General Secretary Hu's visit. He also recalled with excitement his visit to China as a member of the Korean workers delegation in 1971 and the scene when Premier Zhou met the delegation during the visit. He said: At that time Premier Zhou said that the Chinese and Korean peoples would continue to strengthen their fraternal friendship in the future, and that these words have deeply inspired him and remain fresh in his mind even now. Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit will further consolidate and develop the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Leaves Beijing

OW030659 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China left here for Pyongyang this morning by special train on an official friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Hu Yaobang had a friendly conversation with Kim Chan-ku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of DPRK at the railway station. He said: "It's a great pleasure for me to pay my second visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people. This is a mission entrusted me by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people."

[Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0400 GMT on 3 April in its report on Hu Yaobang's departure from Beijing to Pyongyang states: "This is Comrade Hu Yaobang's second visit to Korea. He and Comrade Deng Xiaoping visited Korea in 1982, but the visit was not publicized."]

On the another occasion [as received], Hu Yaobang said that during his forthcoming visit to Korea he would exchange views with Kim Il-song on the current international situation, the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula in particular, while learning from the Korean people.

The visit is generally regarded as an event of major significance that would exert a far-reaching influence on the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Korea.

Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, is accompanying him on the visit. Hu Yaobang's party also includes Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Xu Xin, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Seeing the delegation off at the station were Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, premier of the Chinese State Council, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau, Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau and chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat, Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat and vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat, Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and state councillor, Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, Wang Zhaoguo, member of the CPC Central Committee, director of its General Office and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and Yang Dezhong, member of the CPC and the first deputy director of the General Office. Also present at the railway station were Chen Puru, Zhang Guoying, Jiang Guanghua and other leading members of Chinese departments concerned.

COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS SRV BORDER ATTACKS

HK020739 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 84 p 3

[Commentator's article: "A Resolute Counterattack Against the Invading Enemy"]

[Text] On 28 April, our border guards in Yunnan Province were forced to strike back in self-defense and at a single stroke wiped out the Vietnamese forces that had invaded our Laoshan area. This just action taken by our fighters to exercise their right of self-defense, safeguard the border of the motherland, and defend the safety of the people won resolute support from the inhabitants of various nationalities in the border area and the people of the entire country.

However, resorting to their consistent tactics of suing the victim before they themselves are prosecuted, the Vietnamese authorities have clamored that there exists a so-called "threat from China" and fabricated the lie that "the Chinese troops have invaded the Lang Son and Ha Tuyen areas." Making a great show, high-ranking Vietnamese leaders have dispatched a so-called "message of commendation" to the Vietnamese armed forces and have raised a hue and cry about a "Chinese invasion" in an attempt to hoodwink world public opinion.

But the lie cannot cover up facts. What the Vietnamese authorities have done in the Chinese-Vietnamese border area has been long premeditated. Since the beginning of this year, they have redeployed their troops along the Chinese-Vietnamese border to strengthen war preparations. Not only have they sent large numbers of special-service and spy personnel into our territory to carry out reconnaissance and harassment, and dispatched airplanes into our airspace on reconnaissance missions from time to time, but they have also equipped their forces with lots of missiles, rockets, tanks, armored vehicles, and other heavy weapons and equipment so as to be ready for an invasion of our border area.

In the meantime, the Vietnamese authorities carried out incessant armed provocations along the Chinese-Vietnamese border, in disregard of repeated warnings from the Chinese people. They fired shots at and shelled our border villages and inhabitants; carried out arson, killing, and looting on our land; and occupied Chinese territory by force. Driven beyond forbearance, our border guards could not but act in self-defense and strike back at the invading Vietnamese troops.

It is with sinister motives that the Vietnamese authorities have chosen this time to aggravate tensions along the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

First, this is the busy spring farming season in the southern border area of our country. The Vietnamese authorities are attempting to sabotage spring farming in our border villages so as to create difficulty for this year's production and the life of the local masses.

Second, the Vietnamese troops are launching a dry-season offensive in Kampuchea and threatening the security of Thailand, and so they are denounced by world public opinion. At this time, the Vietnamese authorities are trying to divert public attention and cover up their military action of invading Kampuchea and harassing Thailand by provoking conflicts along the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

Third, they have created tension along the Chinese-Vietnamese border so as to divert the people's attention at home and get rid of domestic predicaments.

The sacred territory of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. It is an entirely just action for our border guards and people to deal telling blows at invading enemies on their own land and to exercise their sacred right of defending their border.

We strongly condemn the crime of the Vietnamese armed forces in invading China's territory, and we seriously warn the Vietnamese authorities that it is impossible to invade and nibble at China's territory without being punished. Nor is it possible to evade criminal liability after invading China's territory. The Vietnamese authorities must immediately stop their provocations and intrusions along the Chinese-Vietnamese border, otherwise they will only reap the bitter fruit of their own sowing.

TV SHOWS PLA SHELLING OF SRV POSITIONS 28 APR

HK020914 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin during its regular 1100 GMT news broadcast on 1 May carries a 4-minute filmed report on China's "Yunnan frontier guards launching a counterattack against the Vietnamese forces, which invaded and occupied Malipo's Loashan District in our Yunnan Province," on 28 April.

The filmed report, the newscast's 12th item, opens with a series of shots of PLA artillery men firing some 10 "guns of various calibers" from unidentified positions in Yunnan. The film then shows some 20 armed PLA men trotting in an unidentified open field; some 25 armed PLA men moving toward an unidentified height; several wounded Vietnamese soldiers lying in a gully; several PLA men looking at some wounded Vietnamese soldiers; and a PLA man pouring water from a canteen into the mouth of a wounded Vietnamese soldier. The PLA man is heard saying to the wounded Vietnamese soldier: "China is much better than Vietnam. Do you understand this? You Vietnamese use all your armed might to indulge in wars of aggression." The Vietnamese soldier is seen lying on the ground and nodding. The following shots show some 22 PLA men standing or sitting in a trench.

During these scenes, the announcer says: "On the early morning of 28 April, Yunnan frontier guards launched a counterattack against the Vietnamese forces which had invaded and occupied Malip's Laoshan District in our Yunnan Province. Guns of various calibers roared in righteousness. Supported by artillery fire, our frontier guards advanced along numerous routes and launched an offensive against the Vietnamese troops entrenched in Laoshan District. The enemy put up resistance by relying on favorable terrain and the various fortifications they had painstakingly built up. For a long time, in disregard of the repeated warnings of the Chinese Government, the Vietnamese authorities have dispatched troops to nibble away our territory, to harass our border areas, and to massacre our people in the border areas, and thus committed countless crimes. We have been forced to launch a counterattack. We have struck the invaders in our territory for the sole purpose of exercising our sacred right of self-defense and defending the frontier of the motherland. This is a completely justifiable act. We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counterattack. This is our consistent stand. For the dignity of our motherland, our frontier guards bravely killed the enemy and, by 1400 on the same day, succeeded in destroying the fortifications of the Vietnamese troops, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers, and retaking the heights in Laoshan District one after another. On 29 April, the Vietnamese again sent two battalions to intrude into our Laoshan District in wave upon wave and by numerous routes. Carrying forward the spirit of continuous fighting, our frontier guards held their ground, smashing the enemy attacks and wiping out one enemy battalion. The slogan of our fighters is: Fight to the death in defense of our position and never give up an inch of our territory. Glory belongs to the heroes who are fighting in defense of the motherland."

The following segment shows: several houses in Laoshan District; three wounded people lying in a room on hospital beds; two medical personnel treating one of the three wounded people in the room; and many local people sitting or standing in a very large cave. The film then shows a woman cooking food on a makeshift stove; and several men addressing many people sitting in the very large cave.

The filmed report ends with a long shot of a man addressing the people in the cave.

In the course of these scenes, the announcer says: "Since our Yunnan frontier guards started a counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors, people of all nationalities in Laoshan District have been filled with exultation. Laoshan District has been our territory since ancient times. The people of the Yao nationalitiy have lived here for generations. In recent years, however, Laoshan District has been constantly nibbled away and harassed by Vietnamese troops. This has caused great disasters to the local residents. By relying on the fortifications they had built in Laoshan and the favorable terrain, Vietnamese troops continuously opened fire with rifles and artillery on villages and stockaded villages in the border area, destroying houses, killing or wounding our people in the border area, and seriously disrupting the normal production and life of the local people. The inhabitants of some stockaded villages have been forced to leave the homes they had lived in for generations and to live in caves. Since April this year, Vietnamese troops have further intensified their armed provocations in Laoshan District, causing great loss of life and property to the people in the border area. For a long time the people in Laoshan District have looked forward to the day when our frontier guards would launch a vigorous counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors. The news that our frontier guards had successfully recaptured Laoshan greatly inspired the people of all nationalities in Laoshan District. In their different languages they commended our frontier guards for their good fight."

YUNNAN DELEGATION GREETs PLA FRONTIER TROOPS

OW021155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Yunnan front line, May 2 (XINHUA) -- A Yunnan provincial delegation led by Vice-Governor Dao Guodong yesterday arrived at China's border areas at Laoshan region in the province's Malipo County, to extend greetings to the frontier troops and militia who repulsed Vietnamese invaders recently.

The delegation also went to visit the wounded soldiers in hospitals who beat back the invading Vietnamese troops.

In the past few days, people of various nationalities sent letters and messages of greetings to the headquarters of the Yunnan frontier troops. They hailed the victory in hitting back the Vietnamese troops at China's border areas in Yunnan's Laoshan and Zheyinshan regions. They also praised the frontier troops for their contributions in defending the territory of the motherland and protecting the people's life and property in the border areas.

People of the Miao, Yao, Zhuang and Yi nationalities who had suffered from the Vietnamese armed provocations, recently sent water, vegetables and food to frontier troops as a token of greetings.

NORWEGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS PRC

Yang Dezhi Hosts Banquet

OW011822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- General Sven Hauge, chief of defense of Norway, attended a welcoming banquet given here this evening by Yang Dezhi, chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA). He has come to China at the invitation of Yang Dezhi. This is the first China visit made by a Norwegian high-ranking military officer. Yang Dezhi said that he believed the current visit of Gen Hauge would contribute to developing the friendly relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

Gen Hauge also expressed the hope for more contacts between the two armed forces. The Norwegian chief of defense arrived here earlier today. This afternoon Yang Dezhi presided over a welcoming ceremony for Gen Hauge. Accompanied by Yang, Hauge reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the PLA.

Meets Zhang Aiping

OW020726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Aiping, Chinese state councillor and minister of defense, met and had a friendly conversation with General Sven Hauge, chief of defense of Norway, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH REPORTERS

HK021241 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 84 p 6

[Report by Chen Tean: "Danish Prime Minister Meets Chinese Reporters, Saying Denmark and China Should Strengthen Cooperation"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 26 Apr -- On the morning of 26 April Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter met in his office building a joint team of reporters of GUANGMING RIBAO, JINGJI RIBAO, and this paper. In the interview he said: Danish-Chinese relations have developed quickly and the two countries should continue to strengthen their co-operation. Prime Minister Schluter expressed his welcoming of the coming visit of Premier Zhao Ziyang to Denmark and said that they were very happy and proud that the Chinese premier could come to visit Denmark. He earnestly looked forward to the time when he would be able to discuss with the Chinese premier the issues in the relations of the two countries and international political issues.

Concerning Danish-Chinese relations, Prime Minister Schluter said that during the past few years, the two countries had quickly developed their relations in many aspects. Denmark and China should continue to develop their bilateral trade and scientific and technological cooperation.

When the reporters asked the prime minister whether he had any message for them to convey to the Chinese people, Prime Minister Schluter said: "First, we have been deeply impressed by China's rapid development in various spheres. We hope that the Chinese Government and people will become an important force in the coming years for the cause of peace, stability, and development in the world."

Yesterday afternoon, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Uffe Ellemann-Jensen also gave an interview to the team of Chinese reporters.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF INDUSTRY MEETS LEADERS

Meets Li Peng

OW011756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng met Hungarian Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi and his party here this afternoon. The Hungarian minister who arrived here on April 30 at the invitation of China's Ministry of Machine-Building Industry will exchange views with the Chinese hosts on cooperation in the field of industry.

Zhou Jiannan, minister of the machine-building industry, held talks with Laszlo and his party this afternoon.

Talks With Chen Muhua

OW021153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry, and his party here this afternoon. They explored the possibilities for bilateral economic cooperation.

PRC, HUNGARY SIGN PROTOCOL ON SPORTS EXCHANGE

OW240827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- A protocol for sports exchanges between China and Hungary in 1985 was signed at a ceremony held here this morning. Representing the two sides to sign the protocol were Huang Zhong, advisor to China's State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and vice-president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, and Maroti Janos, first vice-president of the Hungarian National Office of Physical Culture and Sports.

The two countries will exchange visits by football, handball, volleyball, track and field, weightlifting, fencing and table tennis teams and coaches in the coming year.

Present at the ceremony were Li Menghua, minister in charge of the Chinese commission. The Hungarian sports delegation arrived here on April 17 at the invitation of the Chinese Sports Commission. The visitors left here this afternoon by air by Pyongyang.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Papers Hail May Day

OW010740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA) -- Editorials in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY and WORKERS' DAILY urge workers as masters of the country to actively promote economic reform. Reforms in industrial enterprises aim at linking economic results with material benefits through various forms of responsibility systems including the contract system. This is the interest of the working class and needs the active and creative participation of the workers, says the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The workers, who have long been held back by old conventions which restrict production, have a full say in the reforms, the editorial says. The papers says workers must give powerful backing to those leading cadres who are determined to institute reforms. Policies regarding intellectuals must also be carried out to meet the challenge of the technological revolution. The WORKERS' DAILY editorial says the long-term and immediate interests of the workers will be realized through economic reforms and there is no need to worry about personal gains. Every worker willing to work hard will benefit as will the state and the enterprises. Workers must give all-out support to strengthening of labor discipline and raising productivity. An enterprise cannot be run well without both. The WORKERS' DAILY calls on trade unionists to understand the new demands made on workers by studying new technology and new management skills. Trade unions should speak and act on behalf of the workers, reflect voice and demands and protect their legitimate interests. [sentence as received]

Beijing Radio Greeting

OW022218 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "Advance Amid Reform"]

[Text] The 1 May International Labor Day will arrive soon. We hereby extend our high respects to the working class and all the socialist workers in our country and to all foreign friends who are helping our country in the modernization program. Celebrating their own festival day, the working people in China should carry forward the glorious traditions of actively continuing to forge ahead and devote themselves to work, enhancing national vigor, translating their lofty patriotism into actions to contribute to the country, and striving to accomplish the general tasks put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Economic construction and party rectification are two major tasks for us to undertake at present. We should keep in mind at all times the objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, put forward by the 12th national party congress; it is the general objective of the whole party concerning the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country. In order to achieve that objective, we must work hard, be determined to reform, boldly bring forth new ideas and steadily push our economic work forward in the course of reform.

Agricultural reform has been undertaken for 5 years and a new situation has appeared everywhere in China's rural areas. The wind of reform has also blown into the cities.

In the last 2 years we have made some invaluable exploration into reforming the management of industrial and mining enterprises. Facts prove that the working masses' enthusiasm has been aroused and a new situation has been created in localities, enterprises and departments that have proceeded from reality to undertake reforms step by step under good leadership.

An important task for the Chinese working class to undertake now is to concentrate on improving economic results, further explore urban economic reform, improve backward management and strive to learn and adopt new technology. The workers and staff members throughout the country should fully play their role as the main force, raise their ideological and political awareness and their scientific and cultural understanding, work untiringly for the four modernizations and vie to contribute to the reform.

To undertake reform, we should readjust certain aspects in the relations of production, correctly implement the socialist principle of "to each according to his work," bring into full play people's initiative, and further liberate the productive forces. China's working class -- including the intellectuals -- is the master of the country, as well as a force displaying a spirit of reform among the productive forces. Our leading comrades should further emancipate their minds, and boldly support the reform. They should go down to grassroots units, study new situations, solve new problems, sum up and popularize successful experiences, and actively lead the masses in creating a new situation.

Reforming is a duty of the revolutionaries. Progresses in our undertakings are always made in the course of reform. Let us rally closely around the party Central Committee, firmly implement the party's line, principles and policies, work hard with full confidence, and greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic with new victories of our reforms and new achievements in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Ulanhu, Others at Rally

OWO22049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 28 Apr 84

[By reporters Ji Naifu, Fu Jiangcai]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Some 6,000 staff members and workers from the capital held a grand meeting at Beijing's Great Hall of the People today to mark the 1 May International Labor Day. Ulanhu, Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Hu Qili, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Duan Junyi, Cheng Zihua and other leading comrades attended the meeting.

Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, presided over today's meeting. Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, gave an ebullient talk at the meeting. Speaking at the meeting on behalf of Beijing's working class were Huang Weilu, vice chairman of the Scientific and Technological Committee of the Ministry of Astronautical Industry; Xu Shizhong, leader of the youth plastering team of Construction site No 2 of the Sixth Construction Engineering Company of Beijing Municipality; Liu Guosheng, forestry worker of Shisanling forestry farm of Beijing, Lang Jianli, garbage collector of Environmental Sanitation No 3 of Xuanwu District, Beijing; and Wu Qiang, deputy manager of Beijing silk cloth plant. In their talks, these representatives pledged that they would be brave pioneers, be good at innovations and work hard to make still greater contributions to China's socialist modernization. The meeting ended amid the majestic music of the "Internationale."

Beijing Garden Party

OWO22101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA) -- More than 50,000 of the capital's laboring masses from all walks of life and foreign friends in Beijing took part in the gala garden party activities in the Working People's Palace of Culture today. Party and state leaders joined the people of all circles in joyfully celebrating May Day, the international labor day which is a festival day marking the militant unity of the proletariat and laboring people of the whole world. Organized garden party activities to mark May Day were halted in the capital in 1978. Since then both the garden party and the display of fireworks have been stopped. But this year both are restored again.

Leading comrades who joined in the garden party activities were: Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu and Ni Zhifu, members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei and Chen Muhua, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian and Hu Qili, members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat; Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Li Jingquan, Xiao Ke, He Changgong, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi and Cheng Zhihua, Standing Committee members of the CPC Central Advisory Commission; Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission; Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyanca, Seypidin, Zhou Guchen, Yan Jici, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu and Huang Hua, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Zhang Aiping, state councillor; Yang Yichen, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Deng Zhaoxiang and Qu Wu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee. Shi Liang, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Hu Yuzhi, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee and Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Zhou Jianren and Miao Yuntai, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; attended other celebration activities in Beijing. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan also participated in the garden party activities today.

Also attending the garden party activities were the Delegation of the Trade Unions of Hong Kong and Macao, foreign trade union delegations visiting in China and foreign experts working in China.

Early in the morning, workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, intellectuals, office cadres, students, minority compatriots and overseas compatriots in the capital were already flocking to the Working People's Palace of Culture to take part in the May Day celebrations. The first thing people saw at the entrance was a large plaque bearing the slogan "Revitalize China." Directly facing the celebrants was an honor panel lined with large photos of model workers of Beijing Municipality. The panel also included introductions to the advanced deeds of 40 model workers. It reflects the spirit displayed by China's working class and laboring people from all walks of life as masters of their country who are courageous in creating a new situation. The courtyard in front of the large hall of the Working People's Palace of Culture was the center of the celebration activities. Here the party and state leaders joined the people from all walks of life to watch literary and art performances. Collective dances were performed by 850 young men and women in cheerful, lively and graceful movements to the tune of "Socialism Is Good" and "Young Friends Come To Meet One Another."

In the evening, some 50,000 people in the capital watched a match between the Beijing and Liaoning football teams at the Workers Stadium. During the break, clusters of glittering flowery fireworks raced into the sky, forming many magnificent pictures. Many people took to the street and watched in excitement the splendid festival scene they had missed for many years.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Xu Xiangqian, Wan Li, Li Desheng, Song Renqiong, Gu Mu, Hao Jianxiu, Xu Shiyu, Huang Huoqing, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya and Yang Chengwu also joined the masses in Nanjing, Chengdu, Shengyang, Wenzhou, Shanghai, Lhasa and Tianjin respectively for the May Day celebrations in those places.

Leaders at Shanghai Gathering

OW030600 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpt] A ceremonious Shanghai City get-together to celebrate May Day, the international labor day, was held by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government in the (?Beijing) Theater on the evening of 1 May.

Present at the get-together were Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, (Wu Bushan), Yang Di, (Zhou Huizhang), Wu Bangguo, Zhang Dinghong, Huang Ju, (Li Zhancheng), (Hu Zhangqi), (Wang Yaosan), Zhao Zukang, Shi Ping, Chen Yi, Di Jingxiang, Wang Tao, Wu Ruolan, Li Peinan, Liu Nianzhi, Ni Tianzeng, Ye Gongqi, Li Guohao, Zhang Chengzong, Song Richang, Yang Shifa, Xu Yifang, Ye Shuhua, Tang Junyuan, Dong Yinchu, (Wu Weixi), (Guo Tao), (Xing Changxi), (Shi Yong), (Wu Guangyu), (Wen Yichang), (Hu Xia), (Wang Yan) and (Wang Guanliang), leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, municipal CPC Discipline Inspection Commission, Shanghai Liaison Group of the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, municipal government, CPPCC municipal committee and PLA units stationed in Shanghai; Wang Xing, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; and (Fan Liankui), president of the municipal Higher People's Court. They joined more than 1,500 representatives of the advanced on various fronts in the city to joyously celebrate the glorious red-letter day of the working people.

Also invited to attend the soiree were CPC Central Committee members and alternate members, Central Advisory Commission members, NPC Standing Committee members and CPPCC National Committee's Standing Committee members who were in Shanghai, as well as members of the democratic parties, nonparty personages, Taiwan compatriots and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. Foreign guests in Shanghai were also invited to attend.

Wan Li at Sichuan Soiree

HK020902 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Yesterday morning, in order to celebrate May Day -- international labor day -- the provincial and city federations of trade unions jointly held festive activities in parks. Wan Li, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier, and Song Renqiong, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee, together with leading comrades in the party, government, and army at the provincial and city levels, including Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, Yang Xizong, Nie Ronggui, Jiang Minkuan, Xu Mengxia, Du Xinyuan, Yang Chao, Yang Wansuan, and Wu Xihai, as well as members of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, who were currently in Chengdu, including Ren Baige, Tian Bao, and Zhang Lixing, plus model workers, advanced workers, and staff and workers of various fronts in the province and cities, totaling more than 30,000 people, took part in the festivities in the Cultural Palace of the Working People of Chengdu.

At 1000, Comrades Wan Li and Song Renqiong received the provincial and city model workers who came to participate in the activities, shook hands with them one after the other, and cordially talked with them. When Wan Li and Song Renqiong, accompanied by the provincial and city responsible comrades, came to the playground to meet the masses, they were met with warm applause.

People joined in the collective dance amid the lively music. After that, all present enjoyed music, dance, and martial arts performance by the workers' spare-time performing troupe.

Also, the night before last, Comrades Wan Li and Song Renqiong cordially received the representatives of the provincial model workers and of the specialized households at (Jinliu) Guest House. The model workers received include (Wei Yingtao), associate professor of the History Department of Sichuan University; (Hong Ziqian), a worker in the Telecommunications Bureau in Chengdu City; (Zhang Yumei), a middle school teacher; and others. The representatives of the specialized households included (Zhang Wenkang), a famous expert in tomato cultivation; (Wang Anquan), a team leader in the sewing trade; and others. Also present at the reception were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the Chengdu Military District, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC.

HE GUANGYUAN ON NEGATING '21 JULY' REPORT

HK021506 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Report: "He Guangyuan on Eliminating Pernicious Influence of '21 July Investigation Report' and Thoroughly Implementing the Party Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] According to ZHONGGUO JIXIE [CHINA MACHINERY] in mid-April when talking with reporters about the decision of the CPC Committee of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant on thoroughly negating the "21 July Investigation Report," a product of the "Great Cultural Revolution," He Guangyuan, vice minister of Machine-Building Industry in charge of educational work, pointed out that this is an excellent matter of great significance.

Recently, in order to implement the party policy on intellectuals in an all-round way, the CPC Committee of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant made a decision on thoroughly negating the so-called "21 July Investigation Report," which emerged during the "Great Cultural Revolution," making earnest efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of this report, and implementing the policy on intellectuals in an all-round way, so as to bring the role of engineers and technicians in this factory into full play in the construction of the four modernizations.

After this was reported to the organs of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the cadres of these organs attached great importance to it. Vice Minister He Guangyuan told the reporters that the so-called "21 July Investigation Report" was concocted during the "Great Cultural Revolution" by the "gang of four," who had meddled in the affairs of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant. It was a product of the "ultra-leftist" ideology, which distorted objective facts. The engineers and technicians of this plant were direct victims of this product.

He Guangyuan pointed out that the CPC Committee of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant has adhered to the policy of seeking truth from facts, thoroughly negated the "21 July Investigation Report," made earnest efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of this report, and set right things which had been thrown into disorder so as to implement the party's policy on intellectuals in an all-round way, bring into full play the role of the engineers and technicians in this plant, and further correct the guiding ideology in carrying out education for staff and workers. This is undoubtedly an excellent matter of great significance.

He continued: However, we must also realize that as this investigation report was widely carried in papers and journals throughout the country at that time, it became a weapon for the "gang of four" in negating the achievements on the educational front made in the previous 17 years after the founding of the state, and in disturbing the educational front and suppressing intellectuals. It has exerted a widespread pernicious influence and brought about serious consequences over a wide field, including to the machine-building industrial departments.

He Guangyuan said that the decision of the CPC Committee of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant on thoroughly negating the "21 July Investigation Report" is of great significance not only to this plant, but also to all machine-building industry departments. It will play a great promotive role in further eliminating the "leftist" influence, overcoming bias against intellectuals, and implementing the party's policy on intellectuals in an all-round way in the educational and other departments of machine-building industry.

DENG XIAOPING, OTHERS MOURN YAN FUSHENG'S DEATH

OW022250 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1553 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Guangzhou, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- Yan Fusheng, member of the CPC Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission and advisor to the PLA Guangzhou Military Region, died of illness on 7 April 1984 at the age of 80. A memorial meeting for Comrade Yan Fusheng was held in Guangzhou today.

Sending wreaths to the memorial meeting were Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Li Desheng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Xiao De, He Changgong, Song Shilun, Huang Kecheng, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Tao Zhiyue, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao and Cai Chang. The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the PLA General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the CPC Committee of the Guangzhou Military Region, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the Hunan provincial party committee, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous regional party committee and other units also sent wreaths to the memorial meeting.

Commander You Taizhong of the Guangzhou Military Region presided over the memorial meeting, at which Political Commissar Wang Meng of the military region delivered a memorial speech. In his memorial speech, Wang Meng said: A native of Liling County, Hunan Province, Comrade Yan Fusheng participated in the workers movement led by Comrade Liu Shaoqi at the Anyuan Coal Mine in 1923. He was admitted to the CPC in July 1927 and joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in May 1928. He was elected a delegate to the 7th, 8th and 12th CPC National Congresses and a member of the 4th and 5th CPPCC National Committees. The memorial speech says: Comrade Yan Fusheng was an exemplary CPC member, a staunch, long-tested proletarian fighter and an outstanding military commander of our army.

CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS TO ARMED POLICE ON MODERNIZATION

OW022202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- There must be a little more boldness and a little more concern about the future in order to realize the goal of making the ranks of armed police cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

This was the call by Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, in a speech he made on 29 April at the meeting on cadre work of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.

Chen Pixian said: To ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent is necessary for the four modernizations. This must be done by the whole party and the whole army. Armed police cadres at all levels must be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent in order to have fighting power. Chen Pixian said that it is necessary to emancipate the mind and show more boldness in promoting cadres. Leadership positions at the contingent level of the armed police force should be filled from among 30- to 40-year-old cadres. Chen Pixian noted that in order to ensure that the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent it is imperative to do good ideological work among the retired cadres. He hoped that everyone would be a little more farsighted and understand that only when the goal of building the cadre ranks is realized can there be hope for the party, the state, the army and the four modernizations.

WAN LI INSPECTS GUANGHAN COUNTY IN SICHUAN

HK030329 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] On 30 April, Comrade Wan Li, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the Secretariat, and vice premier of the State Council, went to carry out an inspection of the urban and rural areas in Guanghan County. He was accompanied by Comrade Tan Qilong, chairman of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee.

Guanghan County is one of the first group of counties in the whole country for carrying out experiments in reform of the setup. Comrade Wan Li listened to reports delivered by responsible comrades of Deyang City CPC Committee and Guanghan County CPC Committee. Comrade Wan Li made detailed inquiries about reform of the county-level organs. After that, he said: With the development of the agricultural economy, you cannot just be agricultural secretaries; you must be management secretaries. You must understand how to make and use money. That is to say, you must have the brain and ability to manage things. It is essential to give free rein to developing commodity production. Everything possible must be done to enable the peasants to get rich.

He also said: Average peasant income in this county has already reached 430 yuan. You cannot just rely on growing grain in the fields in order to reach an average income of 1,000 yuan. It is essential to develop more production opportunities, develop all kinds of specialized households, and apply various methods to increase incomes. You must take advantage of your superior features and strong points and avoid the weak points. For instance, your Sichuan vegetables are a special feature and sell well in Beijing [words indistinct]

Comrade Wan Li asked about the cultural standard of the county. When he heard that the number of the county's university students was very small, he said: You have too few intellectuals. In order to achieve further development in China now, we must rely on science and technology. We cannot achieve the four modernizations without investing in brain power or without science and technology.

Comrade Wan Li arrived in (Heping) village of (Zhongnan) township at noon. After seeing the neat brick houses, he said, smiling: Good, good. They no longer have grass roofs.

The peasants' living standards have improved. Comrade Wan Li entered the home of (Xiao Kaiguo), a specialized household engaged in processing work. He asked: Are you a 10,000-yuan household? (Xiao) replied: Not yet. Comrade Wan Li said, smiling: Do not be afraid of becoming a 10,000-yuan household. It is good thing to become one. How fine it would be if all the peasants of China became 10,000-yuan households!

After bidding farewell to (Heping) Village, he went to (Zhongshi) Town, where he walked through the streets and chatted with sewing workers, teahouse waiters, and shop assistants. Comrade Wan Li held a forum with responsible persons of (Sanshui) Township on the relations between a township and its town and on their construction. Comrade Wan Li said: We must do well in studying and solving the problem of developing small towns. You should attach importance to the construction of township seats and make them centers of information, commodity circulation, and rural [word indistinct], economy and culture.

YU QIULI HAILS MODEL PLA SOLDIER DING HONGJUN

OW011331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 29 Apr 84

[By reporters Guo Diancheng and Li Yuezhu]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA) -- At a report meeting on Ding Hongjun's advanced deeds held jointly by PLA units and organizations stationed in Beijing, Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, said: Ding Hongjun is another Lei Feng-type fighter who has emerged from our army in the 1980's and a typical example of young people of the new generation who have grown up with the rise of the party. Ding Hongjun is a fighter of the first company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Heilongjiang under the command of the Shenyang Military District. He joined the army in Shenyang City in 1980. For the past 3 years, he has persistently followed the path taken by Lei Feng, fostered little by little the great ideals of communism at his post, wholeheartedly served the people, fulfilled his duties for society and won honor for the army. He has scored outstanding achievements and won the honorable title of "Pacesetter in Learning From Lei Feng." The party committee of the Shenyang Military District, the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee have, one after another, decided to carry out activities of learning from Ding Hongjun.

Attending today's report meeting were Yang Dezhi and Hong Xuezhong, deputy secretaries general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Ping, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department; and leading comrades of PLA units and organizations stationed in Beijing and leading comrades of the CYL Central Committee. They received Ding Hongjun prior to the meeting. Also attending the meeting were representatives of commanders and fighters of the PLA's army, navy and air force, totaling some 2,000 people. At the meeting, Tian Yongsheng, political commissar of the regiment to which Ding Hongjun is attached, introduced the advanced deeds of this young fighter. Ding Hongjun delivered a report on his ideological progress.

Yu Qiuli addressed the meeting on behalf of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. He said: Ding Hongjun fully reflects the spirit and style of young people of the contemporary era of firmly believing the party, cherishing the people, invigorating the Chinese nation and working hard to forge ahead.

His firm belief in the cause of communism, his spirit of doing solid work, his lofty style of finding it a pleasure to help others, his attitude as master of the country in concerning himself with the collective and cherishing the company, his determination to work hard and his correct feelings toward party membership, school admission and honor reflect the purpose and fine traditions of our army, embody the patriotism and determination of the younger generation to dedicate themselves to the service of the country, manifest the correct pursuit of truth of revolutionary fighters, kindle sparks of communist ideas and have a strong appeal. From Ding Hongjun's activities, we can see the firm steps of the younger generation in marching forward.

Yu Qiuli pointed out: In learning from Comrade Ding Hongjun, we must first of all learn from his full confidence in the communist cause and his spirit of doing solid work and dedicating himself to this cause. We must learn from him in having his feet planted firmly on the ground, doing a good job at his post, becoming a pacesetter in fulfilling all his tasks, and working hard to score top achievements. In learning from him, we must do our best to help the masses solve difficult problems, share the burdens of the nation, fulfill our duties for society and win honor for the army. We must learn from him in assiduously studying science, culture and various vocational skills. In learning from him, we must fear no hardship, give no thought to personal gains or losses, dare to create new things, boldly sacrifice ourselves, and strive to become new-type communists who have lofty ideals, goodmorality and knowledge and observe discipline. Also addressing the meeting was Hu Jintao, secretary of the CYL Central Committee.

HU QILI WATCHES XIZANG DANCE TROUPE PERFORMANCE

OW021431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0309 GMT 2 May 84

[Exclusive report for XIZANG RIBAO by reporter Zu Boguang]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA) -- On the evening of 1 May International Labor Day, the capital city was brilliantly illuminated. Hu Qili, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Yang Jingren, and other leading comrades gave up attending other activities on this evening of the festival and specially visited the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities to watch a large-scale dance drama, "Re Ba Qing" performed by the Xizang Song and Dance Troupe. During the intermission, Caidanzhuoma introduced the dance drama to the leading comrades. She said: "This is the first time that the people from Xizang have staged a dance drama. All the actors are of Xizang nationality and they have no experience." Hu Qili said with delight: "It is not easy to achieve such a result in the first trial." Caidanzhuoma said: "We appreciate the concern you leading comrades of the central authorities have shown us." Hu Qili said with a smile: "We should thank you." Then Hu Qili asked Caidanzhuoma: "Have you heard of the guidelines of the forum on work in Xizang?" Caidanzhuoma replied: "The guidelines have been relayed to us, and we are all very glad." Hu Qili said: "Good."

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO LI YOUWEN

OW021445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1613 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Comrade Li Youwen, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee and a loyal communist fighter, died of illness in Beijing on 19 April at the age of 83. Xi Zhongxun, Liu Lantao, Hong Xuezhi, Lu Zhengcao, leading members of authorities concerned, and friends of the late Comrade Li Youwen, totaling more than 100 people, went to the Beijing Hospital on the afternoon of 28 April to pay last respects to the remains of Li Youwen.

Comrades Hu Yaobang, Chen Yun, Song Renqiong, Deng Liqun, Bo Yibo, Xio Jingguan, Huang Huoqing, Wang Heshou and Li Peng; the Advisory Commission of the CPC central Committee, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, the Organizational Department of the CPC Central Committee, and leading organs of Jilin and Liaoning Provinces sent wreaths.

Although Comrade Li Youwen was severely persecuted by the Lin Biao and Jian Qing counter-revolutionary clique during the decade of internal turmoil, he remained faithful and unyielding and carried out resolute struggle against the "gang of four." Following the crushing of the "gang of four," he was elected vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress. During that period, he earnestly adhered to the party's lines, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and made significant contributions to the creation of a new situation of socialist modernization in Jilin Province.

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS AT JURIST'S CENTENARY

OW022106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- People from various circles in the capital attended a gathering at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee on the morning of 27 April to commemorate the centennial of Comrade Xie Juezai, a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation, outstanding social activist and one of the founders of the Chinese people's judicial system.

Xi Zhongxun, Yu Qiuli, Wang Shoudao, Wu Xiuquan, Xiao Ke, Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan [Shahidi] and Qu Wu, as well as Comrade Xie Juezai's wife Wang Dingguo, other relatives and good friends, totaling some 300, attended the commemorative meeting. The commemorative meeting was officiated by Cheng Zihua, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee.

CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Liu Lantao spoke at the meeting. He said: Comrade Xie Juezai had called on the communists to be public servants of the people, seeking happiness for them and always bearing in mind their hardships. Lin Zhun, vice president of the Supreme People's Court, said at the meeting: Comrade Xie Juezai was a veteran in our political and judicial circles. He was already at the advanced age of 75 when he assumed the post of president of the Supreme People's Court. But he always insisted on getting personally involved in the court's work especially the trials. Vice Minister of Civil Affairs Yang Chen said in his speech: As early as in years of war, Comrade Xie Juezai paid keen attention to the people's right to be their own masters. He said: Democracy can be given full expression only when the people have the right and know how to use it.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS CHINESE BADMINTON PLAYERS

OW021424 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, honorary chairman of the Chinese Badminton Association, called on the members of the Chinese badminton delegation at Beijing Stadium yesterday afternoon. They will soon leave Beijing for the world men's and women's group badminton tournament (Thomas Cup and Uber Cup). After watching the badminton players' training, Xi Zhongxun asked them about the strength of various teams taking part in the tournament. He said: To take part in this highly competitive tournament will provide you a good opportunity to build up your strength. It will also be a severe test for you. He encouraged the players to go all out to win victory; pay attention to friendship, decorum, and courtesy during the competition; and bring honor to the motherland and the people with excellent skill and good sportsmanship.

HONGQI ON PROMOTION, DEMOTION OF CADRES

HK030319 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 84 pp 16-17

[Article by Zhu Yan: "Cadres Must Be Ready To Work Both at the Top and at the Grass-roots"]

[Text] "Cadres must be ready to work both at the top and at the grassroots." This remark has been stressed for years inside and outside the party but it is certainly no easy job to put it into practice. With greatest determination and thoroughgoing and painstaking work, in the course of this organizational reform, party organizations at various levels have made important advances in abolishing the personnel system of guaranteeing officials lifelong posts of leadership, which really exists in practice, thus making a breakthrough in promoting and demoting cadres on a large scale. However, more efforts are still required to genuinely systematize the practice of cadres being ready to work both at the top and at the grassroots so that it can become a common practice.

As for cadres who should withdraw from their present leading posts, the situation varies from cadre to cadre. Having reached retiring age, some cadres have to offer their posts to younger outstanding comrades. It is imperative for them to do so and things can therefore be relatively easily arranged. Other cadres must be dismissed from office either because they have violated the law and discipline or because they have committed other grave mistakes. This is a matter of course. Things can be easily handled although there are some obstacles to be removed. The thorny problem in this connection at present is how to deal with those cadres who work sluggishly, muddle along, decline to shoulder their own responsibilities, and attempt nothing and accomplish nothing; or who have neither learning nor skill, look down upon knowledge, do not strive to make progress, and are not well qualified. If you want to transfer such a cadre, he will say: "Since I have not violated the law and discipline, what do you base my removal on?" In the face of this apparently right but actually wrong complaint, some leading cadres, finding themselves helpless in reasoning things out, dare not make any decision even after stalling for a long time. Obviously, this is an abnormal phenomenon. How should this problem be solved? Over the last few years, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Corporation has blazed a good path in the course of conducting reform of enterprises, that is, it is necessary to conscientiously introduce the job responsibility system for cadres, to conduct strict assessment of the proficiency of cadres, to make a distinction between excellent and inferior cadres, to work out strict and fair rewards and punishments, to promote those who should be promoted, and to demote those who should be demoted.

Does this way of doing things tally with the party's cadre policy? It tallies completely with the party's cadre policy. The party policy in this regard is to appoint people according to their political integrity and ability and to replace the cadres whom practice has proved to be unqualified and incompetent with cadres who are highly capable and can open up new prospects in work and who are selected and appointed in accordance with the principle of stressing both political integrity and professional competence. By implementing the job responsibility system and strictly examining the actual achievements of cadres in carrying out the job responsibility system, we can precisely implement the party's cadre policy in a more scientific and more practical way. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out long ago: As far as our cadres are concerned, "rewards and punishments should be meted out in accordance with the results of their work and efficiency. This principle is also applicable to the promotion and demotion of the persons concerned." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 142) Through assessing the proficiency of cadres, those who are outstanding should be promoted; those who are qualified should remain unchanged at their posts; those who are not well qualified should be helped; and those who are not qualified should be transferred.

Is there actually anything abnormal or anything not in line with the party policy in this regard? The argument that thinks one cannot be relieved of his leading post so long as he does not violate the law and discipline and even regards it as an unalterable unwritten law is an out-and-out misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the party's cadre policy. We must clear up this misunderstanding boldly and forcefully.

Can this longstanding malpractice of cadres "can only be promoted but not demoted" be overcome now? Certainly it can. Not long ago, a responsible comrade said: "Now our athletes have truly become people who can be promoted and demoted as well. They are promoted according to their ability and not their seniority. All athletes are equal before the cross bar or the stopwatch. He who has great ability will win championships and become a member of the ranks of state athletes. Our cadre system must draw inspiration from this fact." It is necessary and possible to formulate rules and regulations for measuring how cadres perform their duties at their own posts. The experiences of such units as the Shoudu Iron and Steel Corporation have indicated that only when earnest efforts are made to introduce a scientific job responsibility system under which there are both qualitative and quantitative stipulations, to uphold the notion that all people are equal before the system, to assess the proficiency of cadres strictly according to their achievements in implementing the responsibility system, and to promote or demote and to mete out rewards or punishments to cadres in accordance with the results of assessment, can the longstanding problem of cadres "can only be promoted but not demoted" be solved. The Shoudu Iron and Steel Corporation has adopted such a method. Between 1978 and 1981 the corporation promoted 239 cadres as factory directors or department heads, demoted 403 cadres, and again demoted 26 cadres who had failed to fill a post with credit after being promoted. Of the demoted cadres, aside from those who retired, became advisers or were transferred to do technical work, 246 became ordinary cadres or workers. In this unit, a new concept that "If you do a good job, go ahead, but if you do a poor one, give up your seats" has taken shape initially and a sound practice of cadres being ready to work both at the top or at the grassroots has begun to prevail.

The assessment of the proficiency of "cadres" has done since time immemorial. "The Book of History" says: "Three years are required to check officials' work and three assessments of the proficiency of officials will make their promotion and demotion entirely clear." The feudal dynasties of past ages in China formulated many rules and regulations for assessing the proficiency of government officials and stipulated the methods and contents of assessment, but owing to the limitations of their class status and the times, they could not prevent "things from becoming more complicated and officials more redundant with each passing day" and "many officials from holding a leading position" nor eliminate such malpractices as selling official posts and titles, and eventually failed to transform the ever-increasing unwieldy and corrupt feudal bureaucratic apparatuses. Today, on the question of making use of personnel, our party and state absolutely have the capability to reform some rules and regulations which no longer tally with the situation and to eliminate the bureaucratic corrupt phenomena which the previous ruling classes were unable to overcome. Now that such units as the Shoudu Iron and Steel Corporation have blazed an effective path, we believe that more reformers will surely take this path and the system under which there is a strict assessment of the proficiency of cadres, strict and fair rewards and punishments, and promotion and demotion of cadres will be adopted widely throughout the country.

All units that have initially set up the job responsibility system must pay particular attention to the link of strict assessment and strict and fair rewards and punishments with an indomitable will and down-to-earth and painstaking work. All units that have implemented the system of assessment must continue to exert themselves and strive to improve it continuously, to attain new achievements, and to achieve more new experiences.

PEOPLE'S COURT OFFICIAL ON JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HK011550 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 17, 23 Apr 84 pp 19-21

[Zhu Mingshan, vice president of the Supreme People's Court, interviewed by correspondent Zhang Zhiye: "Handling Crime Strictly According to Law"]

[Text] China's social order is close to the best period since the founding of the People's Republic, thanks to the September 1983 decision of the NPC Standing Committee to impose severe and prompt punishment on offenders who gravely harm the social order, Zhu Mingshan, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, told me in a recent interview. The crime rate during the last four months of 1983 dropped by 44.7 percent, as compared with the first eight months. The monthly crime rate fell by 43.3 percent, as compared with 1982.

During the current crackdown on crime, a number of severe lawbreakers have been sentenced, and a few who committed severe crimes causing grave consequences were executed. These actions have caught the attention of the general public, and I asked Zhu to outline the judicial procedures involved.

Zhu began his career as criminal judge in 1965. More than three years ago, he took part in the trial of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Today he is one of the leaders in criminal trials in the Supreme People's Court.

He said the judicial procedure related to capital crimes was laid down in the law years ago. The trial and sentencing of felons and Law of Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Law and the related decisions and decrees of the NPC Standing Committee, which is a legislative body.

Zhu pointed out that in many countries capital punishment is imposed on serious offenders. But, based on China's specific conditions, only a very small number of felons are actually executed. Among those who receive stern punishment, sometimes including the death sentence, are:

- Ringleaders of gangs of hooligans, those who carry out serious hooliganism with a lethal weapon, or those who carry on hooligan activities resulting in very grave consequences;
- Those who purposely injure others, resulting in serious wounds or death; those who injure state functionaries or civilians who had reported, exposed or arrested criminals or stopped criminal activities;
- Leaders of gangs who abduct or traffic in human beings and those who engage in these activities to a serious extent;
- Those who manufacture, buy sell, transport, steal or take by force firearms, ammunition or explosives to a serious extent, or resulting in grave consequences;
- Those who organize secret societies and sects to carry on reactionary activities by spreading feudal and superstitious ideas which seriously endanger social security;

--Those who tempt or force a female to engage in prostitution to a serious extent.

--Those who teach others to commit crimes to a serious extent, etc.

Zhu stressed that every trial is conducted strictly according to legal procedures. In this way, the innocents are not wronged, and the lawbreakers do not escape punishment. People's courts all over China have strictly followed the principle of basing every case on the facts, with the law as the criterion during the current crackdown. A person is never sentenced before all the facts are clarified. Quick and severe punishment is meted out to criminals within the limits of law, and the present laws are not violated in any way, he said.

Small Changes

Previously capital punishment was not applied to crimes such as burglary, but now burglars may be executed. I asked Zhu to explain this change.

Zhu explained that the circumstances calling for the death penalty have always been strictly controlled. The Criminal Law enacted in 1979 actually cut down the types of offences which warrant this sentence. Now that a very few articles have been amended, some crimes heretofore not subject to capital punishment were given the death sentence. This is due to the public security situation.

Some criminal activities have been running wild lately, Zhu said, seriously endangering the state and its citizens. These include smuggling, illegally buying foreign currencies, speculation, theft of public property, stealing and selling precious cultural relics and soliciting and receiving bribes. Therefore the NPC Standing Committee decided to revise the Criminal Law.

From the cases already tried, we can see that only those who had committed very serious crimes which endangered the state and the people were sentenced to death, Zhu pointed out.

One example is a recent case of gold and silver theft in Shenyang in northeast Liaoning Province. Ren Zijun, the chief culprit, worked in collusion with others to steal 1,600 grammes of 99.9 percent pure gold and 43,000 grammes of silver from the factory where he worked between March 1981 to April 1983. He was executed.

Liu Chunfeng, a worker at a petroleum and coal company in Shaanxi Province's Baoji City, stole and sold 148 tons of the state's petroleum on 57 occasions from January 1978 to May 1982. From these sales, she got a total of 75,500 yuan. She also embezzled and took bribes. The Baoji Intermediate People's Court tried and executed her recently, in accordance with the execution order of the Supreme People's Court.

Zhu went on to say that most of those thieves who were given death sentences were habitual criminals who refused to reform after previous releases and continued to endanger society. A few of them were escaped convicts. It was therefore necessary to execute those who would not change their ways.

A Cautious Attitude

Until recently, all death sentences were examined and approved by the Supreme People's Court. Now, the court has transferred the right to examine and approve some death sentences to the Higher Peoples Courts, Zhu said.

This usually concerns cases which seriously endanger public security, such as homicide, rape, robbery, explosions and arson. Generally speaking, the details of such cases have been clear with conclusive evidence that could not be easily misinterpreted. Moreover, as China has a big population spread over a large area, the Supreme People's Court could not make prompt decisions on every serious case. This would have made dealing out prompt punishment to serious criminals impossible, to the great dissatisfaction of the people, Zhu said.

The death sentences of other criminals, such as counterrevolutionaries and embezzlers, are still submitted to the Supreme People's Court for examination and approval.

For those death sentences passed at a first trial by the Higher People's Courts of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the central authority, final judgment will be made by the Supreme People's Court at a second trial if the accused appeals, Zhu explained.

Even with those death sentences which the Supreme People's Court entrusts to the Higher People's Court for examination and approval, the judicial procedures are carried out to the letter. Major or difficult and complicated cases will be discussed and decided upon by the trial committee. According to the law, with the exception of the appeal being final, there is a supervisory procedure. The accused may appeal to the people's court or people's procuratorate for a judgment. The court must then organize another collegiate bench for a retrial.

Zhu told me that the court is very cautious in handling death sentences. The records are examined by knowledgeable and experienced judges. In some cases, before a death sentence is approved, the court first listens to the opinions of people of various circles through a forum, or gives printed materials to the masses for discussion.

Time and again it has been emphasized that a person's life is of paramount importance. Once a person is executed, he can never regain his life. Not a single mistake should be made. Otherwise, those responsible must take the blame, or even bear criminal responsibility.

Because the number of death sentences is strictly limited and trials are carried out strictly according to law, so far as we know not a single prisoner has been wrongly executed, Zhu said.

Safeguarding Legal Rights of the Accused

The trials of other severe criminals are also conducted strictly according to formal judicial procedures, Zhu said. In these trials, the legal rights of the defendants are protected.

One example is their right to appeal. Zhu told me the Chinese people's courts go by the principle that no heavier sentence shall be given to those who appeal. All appeals are retried by the appellation court. Some offenders receive lighter sentences after appeal. Some death sentences are changed to life or long-term imprisonment. Zhu mentioned an appeal which came up not long ago at the Shenyang Intermediate People's Court. The defendant was accused of taking liberties with a woman. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment after his first trial. The appeals court organized a new collegiate bench to retry the case. They said the accused had clearly engaged in these activities, as maintained at his first trial. The evidence was conclusive and the accused also admitted his wrongdoings. However, they decided the action of the accused only constituted indecent behavior, not hooliganism. The appeals court therefore cancelled the original judgment and the defendant was released with a verdict of "not guilty."

Zhu spoke frankly about how the accused's right to legal defence is protected in serious cases.

The state has always emphasized the role of lawyers in criminal trials, he said. Even if the accused declines to be defended, a lawyer may still examine the record in order to be sure that the law is correctly implemented. In the trials of serious criminals, the lawyer's main tasks are to see whether the facts of the indictment are true or not, to discover whether or not the accusation is well-grounded and to be sure the law is applied appropriately.

Because every accused person is guaranteed the right to defence, the court has avoided making errors in the course of a trial, Zhu said.

In the trial of a gang of hooligans which took place recently in Shanghai, one defendant was accused of "keeping watch" while criminal activities were going on. After investigation, his lawyer found out the defendant was at the scene of a crime, but he was not informed earlier and soon left the place. The lawyer argued that he could not be considered a member of the gang because he was not actually involved in the crime. The court agreed, and set the defendant free with a verdict of not guilty.

Similar cases are not infrequent in the current crackdown on crime, Zhu pointed out. In addition to defence by lawyers, the accused may defend himself, and relatives, friends or others may also defend him.

Zhu said that while giving prompt and severe punishment to serious criminals, lenient treatment is granted to ordinary criminals if they have confessed, or disclosed other offenders.

Legal Education

Zhu also told me that people's courts at various levels offer legal education to the accused and others through the trial system. This is accomplished in various ways.

Cases are tried openly, with the exception of cases which involve state secrets or individual privacy. Some courts hold trials on the spot, so as to educate the litigants and the local masses.

To give legal and administrative guidance to some units which have been involved in a criminal case, the courts submit a letter or judicial advice to the unit to help improve security and prevent future crime.

The records of all cases are carefully arranged and collated and a few are chosen to be exhibited on blackboards or bulletins in picture form.

Convicts are also continually educated, to help them acknowledge their crimes and repent.

Finally, Zhu told me that while mistakes are not permitted in passing death sentences, mistakes in other sentences are inevitable, although occasional. But these mistakes are corrected as soon as they are discovered, in line with judicial procedures, including judicial supervision. These measures are winning the support of the masses, he concluded.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PEOPLE MOVED FOR RESERVOIR BUILDING

HK021331 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Earnestly Solve the Problems of People Who Have Moved From Inundated Reservoir Areas"]

[Text] At present, most peasants are gradually becoming affluent. However, in some poor regions, some people moving from inundated reservoir areas are still living a hard life. They are also facing difficulties to varying degrees in their production. Solving their problems well is an unshirkable duty of the people's governments at various levels and of the people in areas which have benefited.

More than 86,000 reservoirs of various kinds have been built throughout the country, with a total capacity of 410 billion cubic meters. They have played a great role in combating floods and drought, in developing industrial and agricultural production, and in protecting the lives, property, and safety of the people. Arrangements have been successively made for the placement of people who moved from these inundated reservoir areas. However, some arrangements have not been made properly, and a number of problems have remained unsettled. In some resettlement regions, the amount of land is limited, and its quality is poor. People get only meager incomes from their work. Some of them live in simple and crude houses which have long been in disrepair. In some regions, traffic is blocked after water has been poured into the reservoirs. People face difficulties in their production, and lack avenues for developing production. If these problems remain unsolved for a long time, the building of reservoirs and people's livelihood will be severely affected.

"It is easy to build reservoirs, but difficult to move people from inundated reservoir areas." Solving various kinds of problems left over from moving people from inundated reservoir areas is a "long-standing, big, and difficult" problem in water conservancy construction. Experience provided by Yantai City has forcefully shown that as long as we truly correct our understanding and do the work conscientiously, we can completely and effectively solve this problem.

Building reservoirs is an undertaking which will benefit the people. Reservoirs can bring about greater social and economic results. We should compensate people moving from inundated reservoir areas for their loss of property and make proper arrangements for their daily life, so that economic construction in their resettlement areas will gradually develop and become rich just as in other benefited areas. Without such understanding, it is impossible to move people from the inundated reservoir areas. In some localities, reservoirs are only beneficial to the areas of the lower reaches, but not to the upper reaches. After the completion of the reservoirs concerned, stress is placed only on serving irrigation areas. Service for the resettlement areas of people who have moved from the inundated reservoir areas has been neglected, and effective measures for improving their living conditions are insufficient. This state of affairs should be changed as quickly as possible.

The key to making arrangements well for people who have moved from inundated reservoir areas lies in creating conditions for production, and tapping new resources of production. This is not easy to do. We should adopt a down-to-earth manner, make unified plans, and carry out construction gradually. Compensation for their losses alone cannot solve problems. Building irrigation works is a public undertaking. We should not rely entirely on the state to solve the difficulties of people who have moved from inundated reservoir areas in their daily life. It is a good method to arouse the enthusiasm of the people in benefited areas to support the construction in resettlement areas of people moved from inundated reservoir areas.

Some localities have drawn a certain amount of funds from the incomes of power stations of the reservoirs concerned and other earnings of the reservoirs to subsidize those people who have moved from inundated reservoir areas. This is an experience which merits attention. Those people should also rely on the strength of the collective and individuals, make full use of local natural resources, be self-reliant, and work hard to change their present difficult situation.

NATIONAL MEETING OF CONSTRUCTION DIRECTORS ENDS

OW030535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0826 GMT 28 Apr 84

[By reporter Chen Naijin]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- Open up the road to reform, and act as a "risk-taking official" instead of a "risk-proof official," who does and accomplishes nothing. This was the common determination of representatives from various localities at the National Conference of Directors of Construction Departments and Bureaus, which ended today, before their departure from the capital.

This resolve was expressed in view of the fact that the "left" influence remains the major obstacle to reform in the building industry today. For a long time, the building industry has been regarded simply as a consumer department. People refuse to accept it as a material production department. They refuse to recognize building industry's products as commodities. They blindly work for the objective of being large in size and having a high degree of public ownership, attaching importance to state enterprises, belittling collective ones, and discriminating against the self-employed. There are too many restrictions for the enterprises to show much vitality. The situation inside the enterprises is such that there is no economic responsibility system, the principle "to each according to his work" is not very closely followed, there is no fairness regarding rewarding and punishments, and outstanding talents find it difficult to bring their skills into play. If allowed to continue, such practices will make it impossible to give full scope to the initiative of workers and staff members, and seriously fetter productive forces.

The construction department or bureau directors hold that leaders in the building industry will accomplish nothing if they don't have enough will power and resolve to carry out reforms and do pioneering work; and if they are full of worry and afraid to touch the old conventions and take risks. After analyzing the current situation confronting reform in the building industry, they hold that China's building industry is at a new starting point. This is seen in the trend to turn from the past practice of small-scale reforms to the direction of large-scale ones, and in the fact that in-depth reforms are supported by the party and state, as well as the masses of the people, that there is great potential in the enterprises ready to be tapped through reform, and that only through reform can enterprises increase their economic and social results. This being the case, they are full of confidence. They are resolved to open up a new situation throughout the building industry by carrying out reforms to make still greater contributions to speeding up the four modernizations, and realizing the splendid goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century.

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FUJIAN JOURNALISTS CONGRESS

OW020643 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Second Congress of the Fujian Provincial Journalists Association, a meeting to award prizes to outstanding journalists for 1982, and the inaugural meeting of the Fujian Provincial Journalists Society opened in Fuzhou this morning.

Attending the congress and meetings were Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee; (Ge Yang), chief editor of the journal XIN GUANCHANG [NEW OBSERVATION]; (Zhou You), a special correspondent from BEIJING RIBAO; (Hong Gongnong) from the Information Bureau under the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department; (He Shaochun) and (Wang Zhongxin), director and deputy director of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department, respectively; He Ruoren, president of the party school under the provincial party committee; Huang Ming and Sun Zefu, advisers to the provincial party committee Propaganda Department; (Cui Baozhao), director of the Fujian branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned. (Lin Ming), president of the provincial journalists association, presided over the congress and meetings, at which comrades Xiang Nan, (Ge Yang), and (Zhou You) made speeches.

Comrade Xiang Nan stressed in his speech: Journalists should be reformers, and in the vanguard of reform. They should boldly support and promote reforms, applaud them, and try to surmount difficulties in this regard. To put it briefly, our current work in Fujian can be described as opening to the outside world, and carrying out reforms at home. Opening to the outside world itself is also a kind of reform. Therefore, the focal point of our work is carrying out reforms. Comrade Xiang Nan emphatically pointed out: No one should assume that there will be no difficulties or obstructions in the course of carrying out reforms. We should enthusiastically sympathize with and support reformers, and prepare public opinion for reform. We should have the courage to provoke those far superior in power [tai sui tou shang dong tu] (?who resist reforms).

At the congress and meetings the provincial journalists association awarded prizes to 3 journalistic units, 41 outstanding journalists, and the writers of 44 articles.

XU XIANGQIAN ATTENDS NANJING MAY DAY MEETING

OW030147 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] A meeting to celebrate 1 May International Labor Day was held by Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City and Nanjing's Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 30 April. Attending were Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission; Xu Shiyu, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Huang Huoqing, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Jiang Weiqing, Liu Shunyuan, Hui Yuyu, Nie Fengzhi, and Du Ping, members of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Zhou Zi, and Liu Lin, responsible comrades from Jiangsu Province; (Teng Kaiyun), head of the Jiangsu Provincial Liaison Group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, Zhang Ming, Tang Shudi, Li Baoqi, Wei Jinshan, and Zhang Yuhua, responsible comrades from the Nanjing PLA units; (Huang Jihu), party rectification liaison officer of the Central Military Commission assigned to the Nanjing Military Region; (Zheng Dubo), (Xiao Jianfei), Zhu Min, Zhang Susan, Li Gai, and (Jin Sheng), responsible comrades from military academies and schools in Nanjing under the Nanjing Military Region and the PLA Air Force, and responsible comrades of the Jiangsu Military District.

Also attending were Zhang Yaohua and Zhang Chenhuan, responsible comrades from Nanjing City; and Lian Zhong, Dai Nianci, and Zhang Baifa, responsible comrades from central organ departments and Beijing Municipality, who are currently visiting Nanjing. Also attending were over 3,000 representatives of staff members and workers from Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City.

The meeting took place in a joyous, festive atmosphere. Comrades attending the festival watched with great interest colorful literary and art programs by the spare-time literary and art propaganda team of the Suzhou rural townships and villages cultural center. Members of the spare-time literary and art propaganda team gave over a dozen richly colorful dancing, singing, operatic, and other performances, which were warmly applauded by the entire audience.

Visits Nanjing Martyrs Mausoleum

OW030225 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpts] Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, today called on all commanders and fighters of the entire Army to do a good job in rectifying the ideological line, organization, and work style in the current party rectification campaign. Comrade Xu Xiangqian made this call while visiting the Yuhuatai Martyrs Mausoleum in Nanjing.

At 1000 today, Comrade Xu Xiangqian, accompanied by Xiang Shouzhi and Guo Linxiang, commander and political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, respectively, met leading cadres at and above the corps level from the air, ground, and naval units, and from various military academies and schools under the Nanjing PLA units at the Great Hall of the Nanjing Military Region. Nie Fengzhi, Du Ping, and Xiao Wangdong, members of the Central Advisory Commission currently visiting Nanjing, were among those attending the meeting. After the meeting Comrade Xu Xiangqian visited the old office of the CPC delegation at Meiyuan New Village. He also visited the Yuhuatai Martyrs Mausoleum. Wearing a dark gray tunic and trousers, Comrade Xu Xiangqian, 83, looked very healthy and strong. He walked with firm steps and never had to rely on his cane. During both visits Comrade Xu Xiangqian listened attentively to introductions about the two historical sites.

SHANGHAI FIRST SECRETARY MEETS CPPCC GROUP

OW010527 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] An investigative group of the scientific and technological section of the CPPCC National Committee, led by Qian Weichang, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, arrived in Shanghai on 15 April to study the conditions of students who have returned to Shanghai from studying abroad since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Yang Shifa, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the CPPCC, who accompanied the investigative group, participated in the investigative activities. The investigative group heard reports on the conditions for the students from the Scientific and Technological Cadres Department of the municipal government, the municipal Higher Education Bureau, the municipal office of Overseas Chinese, the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and other concerned units. The group also held separate meetings, attended respectively by returned students who had studied abroad at state expense, returned students who had funded their studies abroad from their own resources, teachers who had been abroad for advanced study, scholars who had visited foreign countries, and Chinese students from foreign countries, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, who had returned to settle in the motherland.

The group learned about job distribution, employment, implementation of related policies, and living conditions for the returned students. The investigative group also held talks with individual students, and expressed its warm concern and encouragement for the returned students in appreciation of their active participation in the motherland's four modernizations. On 21 April the investigative group exchanged views with leaders of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the CPPCC and the above units concerned about conditions for returned students, and made suggestions on future work among them.

On the evening of 20 April, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; and Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the municipal committee of the CPPCC and director of the municipal United Front Work Department, met with, extended a warm welcome to, and held cordial talks with all members of the investigative group.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL KMT CONGRESS CLOSES 22 APRIL

OW020543 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] After fulfilling various tasks, the 6-day Sixth Shanghai Municipal Congress of the Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee ended on the afternoon of 22 April. During the congress the delegates examined and unanimously approved a work report by the Sixth Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee and elected the Seventh Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee, which includes 70 committee members and 14 alternate committee members.

The delegates seriously studied a speech by Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and a cable of congratulations from the Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee. The delegates held warm discussions on how to create a new situation in the KMT Revolutionary Committee's future work, and pledged to respond to the warm concern and ardent expectations of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee with concrete deeds. The congress called on all members of the municipal KMT Revolutionary Committee to further implement the line, principle, and policy of the 12th CPC National Congress, to persistently follow the principle of serving the socialist modernization program and promoting unification of the motherland, and to work hard and create a new situation in the work of the Shanghai Municipal KMT Revolutionary Committee. It is currently necessary to strengthen ideological and political work and do a good job in consolidating and developing organizational work. It is also necessary to further organize and mobilize members of the Shanghai Municipal KMT Revolutionary Committee in making contributions to the four modernizations and the great cause of unification of the motherland.

Zhao Zukang, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal KMT Revolutionary Committee, presided over the congress. Li Ganju, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal KMT Revolutionary Committee, gave a closing speech.

On the morning of 23 April, the seventh committee of the Shanghai Municipal KMT Revolutionary Committee held its first meeting and elected the chairman and vice chairmen, as well as 35 Standing Committee members. Zhao Zukang was reelected chairman. Wu Hexuan, Zhang Huiwen, Xu Yifang, Ruan Xuanwu, Xu Guomao, Shi Shuo, Ding Richu, Zhou Jiubang, Li Ganju, Zhu Shangyi, Zhang Guokui, and Lu Yuyi were elected vice chairmen. Lu Yuyi was also elected secretary general of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal KMT Revolutionary Committee. The meeting appointed Zhang Jiahui and 23 others advisers.

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 2 MAY

HK030237 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpts] The second session of the Sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress solemnly opened in Zhengzhou today. The opening ceremony was attended by 1,031 deputies from all parts of the province. The executive chairmen present today were Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, Zhao Wenfu, Yu Yichuan, Zhang Shude, Liu Mingbang, Hu Shangli, Li Fudu, Ma Ruihua, Shao Wenjie, Wu Shaokui, Ding Shi, Chen Bingzhi, Wang Peiyu, Guo Peijun, and Fan Lian. Zhao Wenfu, chairman of the provincial Peoples Congress Standing Committee, presided. Governor He Zhukang delivered a government work report. The report has three parts:

1. The state of work in 1983. He said: In 1983 we continued to implement the principles of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement, and of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, and we scored new successes in economic work. New developments occurred in science and education. People's living standards further improved, and social order started to take a noticeable turn for the better. The building of socialist spiritual civilization gained new achievements.

2. The tasks we should focus on grasping in the future. He said: In 1984 we must extend to all sectors of agricultural production the contract responsibility system with payment linked to output, based on the household, and stimulate the shift of agriculture to commodity production and specialization. We must create a new situation in industrial production, centered on improving economic results. We must concentrate finance, material, and manpower to promote key construction work. We must enliven commodity circulation, develop domestic and foreign trade, stimulate technological progress, and advance the technological transformation of enterprises. We must actively develop urban and rural collective enterprises. We must speed up construction in the old liberated areas, develop the mountain areas, bring into full play the role of key cities, and promote the development of urban and rural economy. We must assign an important role to exploiting brain power, and train still more talented people. We must continue to get a good grasp of family planning and strictly control population growth. We must further improve people's living standards on the basis of developing production.

3. Strengthen and improve the work of the government. We must resolutely eliminate the bureaucratism of using power for private gain and of being irresponsible to the people. We must harmonize the relationships between all departments and ensure that administration meets the demands of economic development. We must establish strict job responsibility systems from top to bottom.

In the afternoon the deputies heard a report by (Li Jingsheng), deputy director of the provincial Planning Committee, on the execution of the province's economic and social development plan for 1983 and the draft plan for 1984, and a report by (Tang Baoqi), director of the provincial Financial Department, on the final accounts for 1983 and the draft budget for 1984.

Governor He Zhukang pointed out in his report: Total agricultural output value last year rose by 21.2 percent over 1982. Total grain output was 58 billion jin, a rise of 13.7 billion. Cotton output was 12.67 million dan, a rise of 6.26 million dan. Oil bearing crop output was 10.3 million dan, an increase of 1.47 million dan. Increases of varying degrees were recorded in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries, except in pigs and sheep.

Output value of township and town enterprises rose by 18.4 percent over 1982. Total industrial output value was 23.66 billion yuan, an increase of 8.4 percent over 1982. Profits of enterprises covered by the budget rose by 46 percent. Profit turned over to the state increased by 26.2 percent. In capital construction we took complete stock of projects under construction and concentrated finances and material to ensure key construction work.

Governor He Zhukang said when speaking on the circulation field: Markets have prospered and business has been brisk throughout the province following the development of industrial and agricultural production and the expansion of commodity circulation. Total procurement value of agricultural and sideline products was 8.2 billion yuan, a record. Total value of retail sales was 15.6 billion yuan, a rise of 8.8 percent over 1982. The province fulfilled relatively well its plans for procurement of products for foreign trade and for exports. The province held an exhibition of export commodities in Hong Kong for the first time. This was a useful attempt in further opening up foreign markets.

The provinces financial revenue rose by 8.9 percent over 1982. Expenditures increased by 2.8 percent. The province had a balanced budget with a slight surplus.

The province scored new success in science and education during the year. Universal primary education was introduced in a further 35 counties and suburban areas. The number of students attending agricultural vocational senior secondary schools and technical schools accounted for 19.1 percent of all senior secondary students, compared with 13.9 percent in 1982. Enrollment in ordinary institutes of higher education rose by 21.6 percent. Rapid developments were recorded in the radio and television university, correspondence universities, and other adult education forms, with the number of students increasing by 40.9 percent.

Governor He Zhukang said: The people's living standards showed further improvement in 1983. The province arranged jobs for 188,000 people, overfulfilling the plan. The wages of enterprise workers were readjusted. Average per capita income of worker's families rose by 5.6 percent. Average per capita net income of peasant families reached 271.9 yuan, an increase of 25.5 percent. Savings deposits of urban and rural residents amounted to 4.56 billion yuan, an increase of 38.9 percent. Urban housing construction completed amounted to 5.73 million square meters. Housing conditions showed some improvement.

He added: The province's social order started to show a marked turn for the better. Since last August we have launched a struggle throughout the province to crack down hard on people committing serious crimes. New progress has also been made in the struggle to crack down on serious economic crime. We have conducted extensive propaganda and education in the legal system and tackled the problems in a comprehensive way. As a result, social order in the urban and rural areas has started to show a marked turn for the better.

HENAN LEADERS ATTEND LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

HK030255 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 1 May 84

[Excerpts] This morning the provincial and Zhengzhou City party, government, and Army leaders, and some 30,000 staff and workers in Zhengzhou City attended a meeting organized by the provincial and Zhengzhou City trade union federations to mark the 1 May International Labor Day.

At 0900, principal leading comrades from the provincial and Zhengzhou City party, government, and Army authorities, including Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Hou Zhiying, Yue Xiaoxia, Yan Jimin, Zhan Jingwu, Wang Huayun, and (Jiang Jinfei), came to the provincial Workers' Cultural Palace to spend the holiday together with staff and workers of the city and province.

Also attending the commemorative activities were (Gu Zhiping), chairman of the provincial trade union federation, and personnel engaged in trade union work from the provincial and Zhengzhou City trade union federations.

(Su Qianyi), head of the liaison group dispatched to Henan by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, was also invited to attend the commemorative activities.

LIU JIE DEMANDS PRODUCT QUALITY IN HENAN

HK270645 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] On 28 March, Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, personally made a telephone call to the Gongxian County CPC Committee demanding that the county promptly resolve the problem concerning some enterprises that are disregarding their own reputation, and said that the enterprises must attach importance to their reputation and must not do harm to it.

On the evening of the day when the responsible comrades of the Gongxian County CPC Committee and Government received the telephone call, they held an urgent meeting of principal leading comrades from the county CPC Committee to communicate Comrade Liu Jie's instruction. The next day, leading comrades from the county CPC Committee and county government, and responsible people from relevant departments of the county held a meeting to discuss some problems of the quality of products and the style of business operation in Gongxian County. All the participants held that it is necessary to first grasp the machinery industry field, in which problems are most prominent and with the masses are the most dissatisfied. Efforts should particularly be made to resolve the problem of the quality of [words indistinct], oil-pressing machines, and freezers. Concrete measures were formulated at the meeting. As for those poor quality products that have been sold, they must be returned or refunds given should they be returned, and apologies should be made if necessary. Those enterprises that have many problems and are unqualified for developing production should be stopped and straightened out. Those substandard products currently stored in the factory, which have not yet been put on sale, should be sealed and forbidden to be marketed. Meanwhile, it is necessary to vigorously strengthen quality control, to establish supervisory systems for inspection of quality of products, to perfect the means of testing and examining within a definite time, and to formulate relevant rules and regulations and methods of reward and punishment. It is also necessary to strictly implement the rules concerning trademarks and advertisement management and to outlaw illegal business operation so as to protect the interests of clients.

They also decided to establish a group consisting of responsible people from the county CPC Committee, government, and relevant departments for examining the quality of products manufactured by town and township enterprises.

All towns, townships, and villages must also establish corresponding leading bodies. County and township authorities must select people to form work groups and dispatch them to help those enterprises with many problems in resolving problems concerning the quality of products and style of business operation, and to mobilize all town and township enterprises in the province to carry out the activities of making their products well known, striving for good quality, and establishing good reputations.

HENAN MEETING CALLS FOR FIGHTING BUREAUCRACY

HK271328 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Under the direct leadership of the work group of the Central Discipline Inspection and the work group of the provincial reparatory committee for discipline inspection, the CPC group of the provincial Economic and Trade Department held a meeting on 25 April of responsible people from all sections and offices in various companies, making concrete arrangements for further exposing bureaucracy in economic activities, which result in heavy economic losses.

At the meeting, all the participating comrades listened to the RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article entitled "We Must Not Be Weak Toward Bureaucrats," which was broadcast by the Central People's Radio Station on the morning of 25 April, thus further understanding the importance and urgency of exposing, investigating, and dealing with bureaucracy in business management in the economic and trade field. All the participating comrades held that the RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article hit the vital point of the problems in the province's economic and trade field. Only by thoroughly exposing, investigating, and dealing with bureaucracy is it possible to achieve expected results in party rectification.

At the meeting, all companies reported the progress of party rectification work in their units and the exposed problems that had caused heavy economic losses as a result of bureaucracy. According to initial disclosures, problems of different degrees exist in various companies, such as making blind arrangements for production of commodities for export, failure to practice strict quality control, disparity between accounts and goods in warehouses, willfully making claims for waste, overstocking of large quantities of goods, and reporting some bad products as worthless. Their problem is very serious.

The meeting demanded that, at present, it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on exposing, investigating, and dealing with the bureaucracy, which has caused heavy economic losses. All companies must vigorously strengthen their leadership and must not be softhearted. We must remove all obstacles wherever they exist and cite all problems in the field as soon as possible. Great efforts should be made to promptly handle those exposed problems. Problems involving other departments must also be dealt with. As for those problems concerning the unreasonable system and the prices on the international market, it is also necessary to draw a practical demarcation line. The vast number of party member cadres must emancipate their mind and actively expose problems, and must not shift responsibilities, dispute minor details, and deliberately put a label on others. It is necessary, by the means of exposing problems, to educate the vast number of party member cadres to strengthen their party spirit in economic work, to correctly understand the party's policy of being open to the world and enlivening domestic economy, and to better serve the party's general target and task.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY 'WEAK LINK' IN HENAN

HK300827 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and government called a provincial conference on animal husbandry work in Zhengzhou between 22 and 26 of this month. Leading members of various prefectures, cities, counties, and relevant units directly under the provincial CPC Committee and government attended the conference. This has been an important conference, the most wide-ranging in the animal husbandry field in the province since the 1960's. Comrade Liu Zhengwei spoke at the opening ceremony. During the session, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Jie gave important instructions.

Liu Zhengwei gave a summing-up report entitled: "Strengthen Leadership, Concentrate Our Efforts, and Resolutely Make Animal Husbandry Make Progress."

In his report he made an all-round analysis of the excellent situation of the province in industrial and agricultural production and in the rural areas in 1983. Then he emphatically pointed out: The province's animal husbandry production has failed to adapt to the great development of the province's agriculture. The proportion of animal husbandry in the gross agricultural output value is not only small, but has made no progress at all; it has stagnated at around 10 percent. Animal husbandry has been a very weak link. In particular, the production of hogs has witnessed an annual drop of over 1 million head in the last 6 years. This is not only an economic problem, but also a political and social problem. It is imperative for us to be determined to change the backward situation in animal husbandry. Based on the fundamentally changed new situation in the relations of production in the rural areas, the conference has readjusted and formulated policies on developing animal husbandry production, which have been approved by the provincial CPC Committee and government for implementation. The specific stipulations are:

Beginning in 1984, the quota for the whole province for hog purchase is set at 5.1 million head, which will be fixed for the next 3 years. As a mandatory plan, the quota will be distributed by government at various levels to subordinate grassroots units, and will be implemented on a household basis. Purchasing departments should sign contracts with hog raising households and make explicit the economic responsibilities of both parties.

Regarding rewarding the sale of hogs as an encouragement, apart from continuing to implement the state's stipulation on supplying the peasants with 1 jin of grain to their sale of 3 jin of hog, the state will supply, in addition, 80 jin of good quality standard chemical fertilizer for the sale of one hog, or 40 jin of diesel oil, the choice lying with the masses. As to the supply of feed grain to collectives [words indistinct], the state will provide them with an annual supply of 100 jin of standard chemical fertilizer and 100 jin of feed grain for each hog. The addition to the purchase price for lean pork hogs will be raised from an extra 3 fen to 5 fen per jin.

For those hills that are suitable for pasture, the management system of contracted responsibility on the household basis is being implemented, which will remain unchanged for a long time, and the county governments will issue certificates for the management of pasture slopes.

In order to increase the pace of development of the feed processing industry, beginning this year, the entire profits of the state-run feed processing industry will be retained by the enterprises. The principle of fixing prices according to quality should be implemented. Profits on sales of feed should not exceed 6 percent.

The conference has also determined the strengthening of commodity base counties with specialized households as the main, requiring CPC committees and government at all levels to enthusiastically support specialized households. Priority should be given to specialized households in the areas of breeding good strains, epidemic prevention, breeding, purchase, supply of feed, and so on. All localities should set up a number of bases for commodities of breeding undertakings. In order to step up the pace in breeding good strains, supply of feed, epidemic prevention, processing and sale of feed, and so on, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to allot 5 million yuan for development in these aspects. The conference requires that the CPC committees and government at all levels deepen their understanding of the importance of animal husbandry and regard the current conference as a turning point for the animal husbandry of our province, so that animal husbandry may have a new starting point and a greater development in a short period.

GUAN GUANGFU AT ARMED POLICE PARADE IN HUBEI

HK010945 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The provincial People's Armed Police Force stationed in Wuhan solemnly held a parade and march this morning at the (Xinhua) Road stadium, Hankou. The armed police force held the gathering to report to Wuhan District's party, government, and military leaders, as well as to the masses, the education and training results for the force since its establishment.

At 0900, (Jiang Shouzhong), chief of staff of the provincial Armed Police Force and commander in chief of the parade, declared the ceremony open. Party, government, and military leaders of Wuhan District, including Zhou Shizhong, Guan Guangfu, Yan Zheng, Wang Quanguo, Shen Yinluo, Qian Yunlu, Tian Ying, Li Jun, and Zhou Huanzhong, reviewed the force on foot amid majestic martial music, accompanied by Zhang Siqing, head of the provincial Armed Police Force. They frequently waved greetings to the honorary bodyguards, who have achieved remarkable successes in guarding party and government organizations around the clock, in guarding important objectives, and in maintaining social order in Wuhan.

After that, the march began. A total of 22 square formations, formed by 1,350 cadre-fighters, 45 motorcycles, and 15 fire engines passed the reviewing stand, following the national flag. The formations also chanted the slogans of maintaining sharp vigilance to safeguard the motherland and stepping up combat readiness to safeguard the four modernizations. Being full of energy and heroic bearing, the armed police fighters marched in step in bright full uniform, showing their indomitable heroic spirit.

After the march, the armed police fighters gave a performance of their rescue and fire fighting operations. Their superb skill and indomitable spirit won the warm applause of the party, government, and military leaders, as well the spectators.

Also present were provincial and city party and government leaders, including (Li Wei), Wang Ruisheng, Li Haizhong, Liu Huinong, Li Erzhong, Zhang Xiulong, Tao Shuzeng, Zhang Jinxian, Shi Chuan, Lin Musen, Wang Zhizhuo, Lin Shaonan, (Shi Zhinong), (Hu Hangshan), and (Liu Qingyuan); and responsible people from the PLA units stationed in Wuhan Military District, including Li Guangjun, Ren Rong, Zhang Rui, and Pang Aiyun. Zhou Boru, honorary model in learning from Lei Feng, also attended on invitation.

Also present were representatives from more than 20 units, and more than 7,000 people, including responsible people from various provincial and city departments, committees, and bureaus; responsible people from the prefectural and city detachments directly under the provincial People's Armed Police Force; representatives of the provincial CYL Committee; and representatives of the Public Security Bureau and Education Bureau of Wuhan City.

At the end of the ceremony, Zhang Siqing, head of the provincial Public Security Department, delivered a speech. He summed up the successes achieved by the provincial People's Armed Police Force over the past year, since establishment in the areas of conducting correct training, internal defense, fire fighting patrols and cracking down on crimes. He urged the broad fighters of the provincial People's Armed Police Force to carry forward the glorious tradition of the People's Army, to strive to do well in party rectification and in the education and training of the grassroots detachments, and to build the force into an armed contingent that is well-trained, possesses the work style of being ready to tackle tough issues, is feared by the enemy, and is loved by the party and the people.

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

HK030243 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpts] The 8-day second session of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded today. The closing ceremony was attended by 711 deputies, including An Pingsheng, Li Qiming, Liang Jia, Pu Chaozhu, Zhao Tingguang, Liu Shusheng, Chen Jiagui, Zhu Jiabi, Zhu Zhihui, Yu Zuo, Yu Huoli, Zhu Kui, He Zhiqiang, Cheng Liying, Yang Ming, and (Bao Hongzhong). Sun Yuting, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and executive chairman of the session, presided at the closing session, which was held in the Kunming People's Victory Hall.

AN PINGSHENG ATTENDS YUNNAN EDUCATION MEETING

HK300600 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The fifth group of the Kunming City deputies to the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress yesterday afternoon emphatically discussed education problems when discussing Governor Pu Chaozhu's report. The group discussion was also attended by Comrade An Pingsheng. At the discussion each deputy aired his own views as he enthusiastically took the floor.

(Jin Bichen), a special grade teacher of the (Minfeng) primary school and (Wang Ruiyuan), a model teacher of the (Jianjun) primary school, said: Over the past few years the students have generally felt that the load is heavy and they have poor physique, as we have laid too much emphasis on intellectual education, neglecting moral and physical education. Though we have done something to change the situation in the last year, we still have to greatly propagate the principle of developing moral, intellectual, and physical education in an all-round way. We should strengthen our ideological and moral education and physical training among the students.

They said: We must attach great importance to nursery school education. Facts have shown that there is a relatively big difference in the receptivity and ability of expression between the students who have received nursery school education and the students who have not.

On the present situation of the primary school teachers, they said: At present, the primary school teachers have to shoulder a rather heavy load.

They suggested: We must improve the quality of teaching and attach great importance to the development of the students' intelligence, while fostering their ability. We must strengthen our ideological and political work among the contingents of teachers, and improve the quality of teachers. We should popularize elementary education and heighten the rate of entering secondary schools in towns and villages that have the necessary conditions. We should not let some young people loaf around after completing elementary education. At present, the rural area does not have high-quality teaching and lacks backbone teachers. This is a main problem. We may allow some experienced teachers from towns to teach in the rural area for a certain period without making their own arrangements for rations. This will bring benefits to both the development of the educational undertaking of the rural area and the ability of the teachers themselves.

They held: The practice of the society of raising funds to run education is a good solution for the problem of having insufficient funds. We must by no means treat it as a practice of making an arbitrary apportionment.

An Pingsheng agreed with them and held that the remarks of the two teachers had put forward the problems to which the educational circles of the province should attach great importance.

1. 3 May 84

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHWEST REGION

KUNMING PLA CADRES URGED TO COMBAT FACTIONALISM

HK021212 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 84 p 4

[Report by Wang Tianduo and Yang Dengqu: "Xie Zhenhua, Secretary of the CPC Committee of the Kunming Military Region Says That Only by Thoroughly Negating the 'Cultural Revolution' Can Factionalism Be Eliminated and Party Spirit Strengthened"]

[Text] On 16 April Xie Zhenhua, secretary of the CPC Committee of the Kunming PLA Military Region, demanded that all party members study the "Resolution on Certain Questions on the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" in the course of party rectification, thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," eliminate factionalism, and strengthen party spirit.

The Kunming Military region was an "area seriously affected by factionalism" during the 10 years of disorder. Up to the present, factionalism has not been thoroughly eliminated. Xie Zhenhua pointed out: In the current party rectification we must earnestly solve the key problem of uprooting factionalism. To achieve this purpose, the CPC Committee has proposed the following five measures:

1. In line with the spirit of the Resolution on Certain Questions on the History of the Party, it is necessary to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" so as to understand that it is erroneous to carry out factionalist activities under the theory of "continuous revolution" and of "one class overthrowing another." There is no superior or inferior job in our work; still less is it permissible to use the above theory to create confusion among our cadres and in our work.
2. "Rules of Conduct for Political Life in the Party" stipulates: It is necessary to differentiate between normal work relations or ordinary mistakes in work and factionalist activities so as not to confuse right and wrong and to check the spread of factionalism.
3. The CPC Committee and leading cadres are required to have a clear-cut stand, to uphold party spirit, and to oppose factionalism. People carrying out factionalist activities must be seriously criticized and educated, and people using factionalism to hinder party rectification must be seriously dealt with.
4. A small number of people who are seriously afflicted with factionalism, who are still carrying out factionalist activities, and who are not suited to their present positions must be transferred.
5. It is necessary to encourage heart to heart talks among party members so as to eliminate the feelings of estrangement among them.

POWERS OF STATE-RUN ENTERPRISES EXPAND IN YUNNAN

HK021248 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] On 28 April the Yunnan Provincial People's Government made some suggestions on the pilot project on further expanding the powers of some large and medium state-run industrial enterprises and on reforming them. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province's Industrial and Communications Departments have launched in groups, with remarkable success, pilot projects on expanding the decision-making power of about 200 enterprises. However, as a result of leftist influence and the fact that our understanding has failed to keep pace with the development of the situation, the pilot projects on expanding power have also suffered from complications.

Powers granted to the enterprises were taken back and some did not execute the projects earnestly. On the basis of the spirit of the relevant instructions made by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial People's Government, and in light of the new situation that has emerged in our province, pilot projects on further expanding the powers of the enterprises and on reforming them will be launched in 50 chosen enterprises that have carried out overall consolidation and that have passed examination, in order to gain experience, which we will popularize afterward. The suggestions are:

1. The directors and managers of the enterprises are to be appointed by higher authorities. Deputy directors and assistant managers are to be nominated by the directors and managers of the enterprises, who submit the names of the nominees to the departments in charge of the enterprises for checking and approval. Cadres at or below and middle level are to be appointed by the directors and managers of the enterprises. If the enterprises have overfulfilled the state plans, after being assessed and checked by the departments in charge of the enterprises, the directors and managers are to be commended and each given an award roughly equivalent to 3 months' salary. Those whose achievements are particularly outstanding and who have fulfilled the plans in several consecutive years are to be promoted by one grade. The managers and directors of the enterprises who do not properly run the enterprises and who fail to fulfill the state plans are to be punished by deducting a part of their salary and premiums. Incompetent ones are to be removed from office immediately. Those who neglect their duties or who abuse their power are to be disciplined.
2. The cadres of the enterprises can be promoted or demoted. After their retirement the cadres can continue to enjoy their present salary. It is no longer necessary for the cadres who have been promoted from among the workers to go through formalities in order to change their status. During their terms of office they are to enjoy the pay and conditions for the post of cadres. After they are relieved of their posts their pay and conditions will be readjusted according to their new jobs.
3. The division of the departments within the enterprises and the proportion of the management personnel to other workers are to be decided by the enterprises according to the actual conditions of the enterprises and the requirements of the development of production. They should be streamlined and efficient and be able to facilitate production and administration.
4. The enterprises can, according to the employment plans assigned by higher authorities, openly recruit workers within certain limits and choose the competent ones.
5. The enterprises' premium funds should be linked to the amounts of taxes and profits delivered to the state. The departments concerned at higher levels are to be responsible for fixing the reasonable amount of profits and taxes to be retained as premiums. The premium funds should float with the maximum taxation allowances for the enterprises.
6. Provided that the fulfillment of state plans is ensured, the enterprises have the right to sell a part of the products which are the results of the overfulfillment of production plans.
7. The enterprises can save the production development funds, repairs funds, and depreciation funds for future use.
8. The money the enterprises spend on scientific research, development of new technologies, and the trial production of new products, which is not included in the fixed assets, can be included in the production cost.

The money they spend on purchasing samples and testing apparatus can be included in the production cost. The enterprises can retain 1 percent of the profits made by selling new products.

9. The enterprises can independently import technologies, management methods, and manpower, and borrow funds from other provinces, or export all this and extend loans to other provinces. They can also establish all kinds of joint ventures.

10. The enterprises have the right not to comply with the demand of any unit or individual, except those explicitly authorized by the state or the provincial People's Government for unreasonable charges, resources, products, goods, materials, facilities, or workers. Leading organs at all levels and the departments concerned should support and respect the decisionmaking power and initiative of the enterprises. No unit, under any pretext, is to obstruct the enterprises for exercising the above rights.

AN PINGSHENG CITED ON YUNNAN COMMODITY ECONOMY

HK271033 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 84 p 2

["Report From Kunming on 27 March" by Han Yaogen and Qin Jianxun: "An Pingsheng, First Secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, Says: Developing Commodity Production Is Just the Beginning"]

[Text] In the past, when commodities were in short supply, we had many methods of tackling problems, such as working out the ration system and issuing ration cards. Now, commodity supplies have increased a little, but we have found ourselves at a loss for methods. This problem calls for deep thought.

With regard to such problems, An Pingsheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, told reporters today in his office: "We are now studying the CPC Central Committee Document No 1 and important speeches by leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee. Now, commodity production has increased a little as compared with the past. The above problem, which should not have cropped up, is due to our failure to keep abreast of developments in various aspects. We do not yet know to what extent we should increase commodity production in the future so as to meet the needs of the people. Developing commodity production will take a long time, and this is just the beginning."

An Pingsheng maintained that commodity production is not a special product of the capitalist system. Commodity production emerged much earlier than the capitalist system. The capitalist system merely developed commodity production to new heights. Being built on the ruins of the capitalist system, the socialist system cannot immediately abolish commodity production. On the contrary, commodity production will develop on a large scale. We should link commodity production with the capitalist system the moment we mention developing commodity production. The factor determining the nature of commodity production is not the concept of commodity production, but the ownership system of the means of production. Our country is a socialist country. Under the prerequisite that the all-people ownership system and the collective ownership system occupy the dominant position, there is no danger in carrying out a diversified economy and in boldly developing commodity production.

An Pingsheng continued to say that the way for China to develop socialist commodity production is fundamentally different from that of capitalist countries. The method adopted by Western developed industrialized countries (including Japan) is to make the peasants bankrupt and let them go to cities in large numbers and become workers, and to build new cities, especially large cities. We must not take this road. Instead of making the peasants bankrupt, we will make them well-off. Our aim is not to build large cities, but medium-sized and small cities.

The principle we are exercising is taking planned production as the main component while making regulation by market mechanism subsidiary, which is impossible under the capitalist system because the capitalist system is a private ownership system. The CPC Central Committee Document No 1 encourages some peasants to centralize the farmland they have contracted under the management of skilled farmers or to develop industry and commerce in medium-sized and small towns without leaving their native places. An Pingsheng pointed out: "There will certainly be a great change in the structure of the rural population and of the labor force in the coming 7 to 17 years. We should soberly understand this and consciously guide this change."

An Pingsheng said: Leading comrades of the central authorities have the idea that, of the 800 million peasants, it will be enough for 300 million to carry out grain production so that the rest can carry out other kinds of production. "Yunnan Province has a population of 33 million people, and its agricultural population accounts for 89 percent of the total population. If the entire agricultural population engages itself in grain production, it will be impossible to become well-off," An Pingsheng continued. "By 1990 or a little later, Yunnan will have 15 million agricultural laborers, and we will exercise the 'system of one divided into three;' that is, 5 million laborers will be engaged in agriculture, 5 million laborers will go in for forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, and 5 million laborers will be shifted to the fields of industry, commerce, construction, and transportation and to the repair business, service trades, and cultural and educational undertakings. In this way new medium-sized and small towns will spread all over Yunnan, a land area of 394,000 square km. In the long-term plan for the coming 7 to 17 years, the first thing to consider is this major change."

Developing Yunnan and Combining Yunnan's Resources and Labor Force with the Advanced Technology and Funds of the Coastal Areas Will Be Beneficial to Both Sides.

An Pingsheng told the reporters that the output related contract system on a household basis and various new economic combines will coexist for a long time, promote each other, and develop and thrive together, and that they will constitute the whole spectrum of China's socialist agriculture. The output related contract system and new economic combines have broken away from the method of making work assessment according to work-points, which was copied from the Soviet Union. They have also broken away from the people's commune system of the "three-level ownership with the production team as the basic unit." This is a great thing, a great creation of the Chinese peasants. Its far-reaching significance will certainly spread beyond China. Apparently it does not conform to facts to maintain that as soon as production materials are placed under the socialist public ownership system, rural households will become consumer units only. Rural households nowadays are both consumer units and production and operational units.

On the question of realizing commodity reproduction through commodity exchanges, An Pingsheng said that it is necessary to break away from blockades between regions and provinces in strict accordance with the State Council's relevant stipulations and under a unified plan of the state, so as to enable commodities to circulate smoothly in line with the economic law.

Yunnan is an economically backward province in the country. In the past our minds were not emancipated and we thought that, being a backward province, Yunnan should be protected. As a result, we suffered great losses. An Pingsheng stressed the importance of economic and technological cooperation between Yunnan and advanced coastal provinces and cities. He said: "Yunnan is rich with resources and labor force, but it is short of advanced technology and funds. Combining Yunnan's resources and labor force with the advanced technology and funds of coastal areas will be beneficial to both sides."

Over the past few years, Yunnan has introduced 432 economic and technological cooperation projects from 19 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, such as Shanghai, Jiangsu, Tianjin, Zhejiang, Beijing, Hebei, Liaoning, Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Gansu, Xinjiang, Nei Monggol, and Henan. This has played a very good role in promoting Yunnan's economic and technological development. From this year, we will boldly introduce thousands of projects from other places in line with the needs of enterprises."

He pointed out: Kunming is required to blaze a new trail. It should not restrict its activities merely to the 3.2 million people under its jurisdiction. It should cater to the needs of the 30 million peasants of the province and to the needs of the country. Of course, it should also cater to the needs of the international market. This is an important principle. Kunming should do this, as should the entire province. For example, Yunnan annually produces 5 million dan of flue-cured tobacco, 1.5 million boxes of cigarettes, 500,000 dan of tea, 350,000 tons of sugar, and 120,000 tons of nonferrous metals. Can the reproduction of these commodities be carried out if they cannot find ways to the domestic and international markets? Yunnan does not have petroleum. If the central authorities do not transfer petroleum from other places to Yunnan, will motor vehicles, tractors, and other machines in the province not stop operating? We should be able to see the backwardness of Yunnan's semi-self-supporting economy as well as the development of its commodity economy. Yunnan's economy will not progress without close cooperation among economic units in the province. Lacking information is an obstacle to developing commodity production. The saying "know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat," written in the "Military Strategy and Tactics Worked Out by Sun Zi," is also suitable for enterprise modernization. Recently, the provincial CPC Committee demanded that it is necessary to further emancipate the mind, relax internal and external policies, develop the commodity economy, and enable the peasants to get better off as soon as possible. Only when the rural commodity economy develops can the urban economy thrive, and only when the peasants are better off can the urban people become better off too. Not long ago a worker contributed an article to YUNNAN RIBAO, favoring the policy of enabling the peasants to get better off. This is a far-sighted viewpoint. This is the road which is determined by China's national condition and by Yunnan's provincial condition.

CHEN WEIDA RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION

SK030457 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 May 84

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 2 May at the former guest house, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor; and Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, received all the members of Japan's Yokkaichi Friendship Delegation headed by [name indistinct]: Since 1980 when friendly ties were established between Tianjin and Yokkaichi, both sides have sent many delegations and investigative groups to visit each other. Yesterday, meeting together as old friends, they looked especially intimate. They hoped for a further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two cities and for this friendship to develop forever.

After the reception, Comrade Chen Weida gave a banquet for the delegation. Attending the reception and banquet were Li Zhongyuan, Lu Da, and Han Tianyao, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Ping, advisor to the Foreign Affairs Office of the municipal People's Government; and (Du Xinmin), director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the municipal People's Government. The delegation paid an official call on the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee on the morning of 2 May. Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, received all the delegation members. The official call proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Both sides warmly talked about the further development of economic cooperation, exchanged gifts, and had a group photo taken to mark the occasion. Also greeting the guests were Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and responsible people from pertinent departments.

CHEN WEIDA SPEAKS AT ENTERPRISE LEADERS FORUM

SK030447 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 May 84

[Summary] To effectively bring into play the role of leaders in carrying out enterprise reforms, a forum of young plant directors and managers was held yesterday at the meeting room of the municipal CPC Committee. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, attended and addressed the forum.

"According to incomplete statistics, there are more than 100 young leaders who are 35 or younger in Tianjin. Participating in yesterday's forum were 51 representatives of plant directors and managers who were 35 or younger at Tianjin's industrial and communications, construction, and financial and trade departments." They exchanged their experiences on carrying out enterprise reform and studied problems in this regard. "Comrade Chen Weida briefed the forums' participants on the fighting goal for Tianjin's economic work, and affirmed and spoke highly of the achievements scored by young leaders in enterprise reform. He said: Carrying out party rectification, conducting reforms, implementing the open policy, and meeting the new world technological revolution are the four present major tasks. We must make good ideological preparations and pay high attention to them." "Many of our existing technologies and systems are harmful to the four modernizations and thus must be reformed. In carrying out reforms, however, we should adopt various forms, rather than seek simplicity and uniformity."

"Attending the forum were Xiao Yuan and Wang Xudong, Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee; and Zheng Wantong, secretary general of the municipal CPC Committee."

HEILONGJIANG HEIGHTENS PARTY RECTIFICATION DRIVE

SK300442 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the units of the provincial level organs, which have been assigned to the first group of the party rectification drive, will begin the comparison and examination stage in early May this year. The Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee will concentrate its efforts on carrying out comparison and examination activities in the first 10 days of May. The departments, bureaus, and companies of the provincial level industrial and communications units, which have been assigned to the fourth group of the party rectification drive, will begin the drive in May. All of the above was adopted at the meeting sponsored by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee on 27 April. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the liaison group in charge of party rectification from the CPC Central Committee.

The meeting held: Generally speaking, the development of the party rectification drive among the provincial level organs has been good. A few units, however, are still unable to avoid the danger of launching the party rectification drive perfunctorily or superficially. Current major problems are that some units cannot ascertain where the trouble lies in conducting transformation in the course of party rectification. Judging from the prevailing situation in the province's conducting of transformation in the course of party rectification, it is necessary to grasp key issues, to continuously eliminate the leftist remnants, and to thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution. Efforts should be made to concentrate on implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the economy. To this end, the departments and bureaus concerned should conduct further study on implementing the principle issued by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government in regard to giving enterprises a free rein. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to further solve the concrete problems that crop up in the implementation of the principle. In implementing the policy of opening to outside world, it is necessary to offer proposals for opening contact channels by making use of the nearest ports. Efforts should be made to vigorously carry out the study on the province's strategy for developing the economy.

The meeting held: In vigorously conducting transformation in the course of party rectification, it is imperative to deal with the major problems of bureaucracy and the practice of seeking private gains by taking advantage of power, to check economic crimes earnestly, and to correct all the malpractices that crop up in conducting foreign trade. The departments and bureaus concerned must earnestly examine and strictly deal with the economic cases and law violations of their subordinate units. Units that have not begun the party rectification drive should do a better job in conducting study and transformation before engaging in the drive. In short, it is imperative to carry forward the work of conducting transformation in the course of party rectification in a more effective way. The key to the whole course of party rectification lies in conducting transformations. By the end of 1984, units that have begun the party rectification drive will achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style and those that have not begun the drive will achieve an obvious turn for the better in party style.

The meeting also stressed another issue that efforts should be made to develop the study of the party rectification documents continuously and deeply. Units that have been assigned to the second and third groups of the party rectification drive should regard the study of the party rectification documents as the first important task. Units that have been assigned to the first group of the party rectification drive and have concluded their study period should not think that their study task has been totally fulfilled. In studying the party rectification documents, a good job should be done in dealing with the following four issues: 1) It is necessary to deal further with the problems of the lack of "three spirits" and the weakness that crops up in indulging in "three lazinesses."

2) it is necessary to upgrade the understanding of line, principles, and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; 3) it is necessary to fundamentally negate the Great Cultural Revolution, and 4) it is necessary to eliminate the bureaucratic thinking and the idea of good men who never offend others, which still exist in a considerably large number of party members. Efforts should be made to always adhere to ideological education and to foster a practice of passing on the party spirit, discussing the party spirit, and enhancing the party spirit. The meeting also held discussions on the issues of building leading bodies in the course of party rectification, weeding out "three-category" elements, and strengthening guidance in line with classified problems and report and propaganda work of the party rectification drive.

LI DESHENG CONFERS PACESETTER TITLE ON SOLDIER

OW022146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1251 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- The party committee of the Shenyang Military Region, the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, and the Shenyang City CPC Committee recently made separate decisions to call on the broad masses of the military and civilians to learn from Ding Hongjun, a "pacesetter in learning from Lei Feng."

Ding Hongjun, a fighter of the 1st Company of a certain unit of the Shenyang Military Region stationed in Heilongjiang Province, enlisted in the Army in Shenyang City in 1981. During the past 3 years he has conscientiously followed the footsteps of Lei Feng, and with a high sense of responsibility, he has helped the state overcome difficulties, fulfilled his responsibility to the society, and done credit to the Army. He achieved outstanding results in propagating communist ideology, in transforming the general trend of society, and in building socialist spiritual civilization. The masses praised him as "the Lei Feng of the age and the son of the people." He has been faithful in discharging his duties and assiduous in his studies. He has shown great concern for his comrades in arms, and has a perfect mastery of military technology, and he has been rewarded on several occasions for his meritorious service. Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua recently issued an order conferring on Ding Hongjun the honorary title of "Pacesetter in Learning from Lei Feng." The Heilongjiang Provincial CYL Committee and the Qiqihar City CPC Committee also passed decisions on learning from Ding Hongjun.

JILIN MEETING DISCUSSES PARTY REFORM GUIDANCE

SK020445 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, on 28 April, the guiding group in charge of party rectification under the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee called together the principal leading comrades of the provincial Planning Commission, the provincial Personnel Bureau, the provincial Labor Bureau, as well as the leading comrade in charge of the party rectification work, to deliver reports introducing their own unit's situation in the party rectification drive. Meanwhile, the guiding group took advantage of the occasion to give concrete guidance to their work. Since the report meeting sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee on 10 April, these units have strengthened leadership over the party rectification work by finding out where they lagged behind in line with the demand set forth by the meeting, and have achieved a development in further ferreting out the major problems that should be dealt with in line with the four tasks, purpose, and demands of the party rectification drive, and in exposing the problems of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and bureaucracy.

After their reports, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee emphatically pointed out: At the current crucial moment of ensuring the quality of the party rectification work, it is imperative to conduct ideological work thoroughly, to do a good job in solving problems, and to concentrate on making a breakthrough in the work. Attention should first be paid to making a breakthrough in the work of emancipating minds, easing restrictive policies, enlivening the economy, and creating a new situation in the party rectification drive. Efforts should be made to integrate the party rectification drive with the work of conducting transformations and creating something new. To this end, the most important thing is to clearly discern the development trend in the national economy and our province's situation. We should not be content with things as they are while recognizing what would be excellent and should enhance the sense of urgency in pushing forward the national economy across the province. Another task is to eliminate the flabbiness and lack of unity among leading personnel and to earnestly expose the problems in seeking private gain by taking advantage of power and bureaucracy. These problems must be solved by making a breakthrough in struggle against them. Otherwise, the acceptance test of the party rectification drive will be impossible. Of course, it is necessary to seek truth from facts, to upgrade consciousness, and to enhance the party's spirit. Generally, the leading personnel of units who have actively examined their unit's problems should not be investigated when affixing responsibility for problems. Cases that are exposed by others, rather than by the unit itself, should be sternly dealt with.

GUO FENG AT LIAONING EXPERIENCE REPORT MEETING

SK290306 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 April, at the Liaoning People's Theater, the party rectification office under the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of provincial level organ party members above 50 years old to report personal experience in studying party rectification documents.

Reporting personal experience at the meeting were six comrades, including (Wan Qibin), a clerical worker of the Production Department of the provincial Trade Union Council and serious diabetes sufferer; (Liao Dehao), secretary of the provincial Meteorological Bureau Office, whose age and destiny are the same as Zhang Chengren; and (Qin Baocheng), deputy chief of Technological Management Section of the provincial Radio and TV Department. They reported their personal experience in studying the party rectification documents to firmly foster a communist belief, to radiate the revolutionary vigor of their youth, and to strive to be qualified party members.

Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He said: Viewing from the spiritual realm and personal experience of those comrades who made speeches at the meeting, we know: Our party members more than 50 years old are not [words indistinct], but can stand tests. They have proven themselves to be party members who participated in the revolution and joined the party before the founding of the PRC and in the 1950's. They were initiated in the democratic revolution period and were growing up in the 1950's. They received a long-term party education. They have a good ideological base and a strong party spirit. Through this study of party rectification documents, they are getting stronger and stronger. He also said: How to correctly understand the principle of ensuring that the cadres of the party become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent the strategic plan for building the third echelon, and the ladder-shaped cadre structure is one of the important problems that we must solve in the course of this party rectification. Every comrade should correctly handle the relations between the benefits of the individuals and the party, foster a communist belief, enhance party spirit, and firmly remember the aim of wholeheartedly serving the people. He urged the party members over 50 years old to handle the line, principles, and policies of the party correctly, to treat themselves correctly, to bring their functions into full play, and to do their part at their posts.

ZHAO HAIFENG ATTENDS QINGHAI RALLY 27 APRIL

HK301422 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Excerpts] This morning the headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force held a rally in Xining to confer the honorary title of selfless and dauntless armed police fighter on Comrade (Li Yun). Provincial party, government, and Army leading comrades Zhao Haifeng, Huang Jingbo, Ma Wanli, Jing Shengming, Han Fucai, Yang Shufang, (Xie Quanwei), Meng Yishan, and (Deng Fangming) attended the rally. Li Changlin, leader of the Army units stationed in Xining, also attended.

At the rally, the resolution of the CPC Committee of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force on granting the honorary title of selfless and dauntless armed police fighter on Comrade (Li Yun) was read. The resolution says: Comrade (Li Yun) died in rescuing two children from danger and thus realized with his own deeds the oath he made in his lifetime on always being ready to sacrifice his life for the party and people.

The commander of the provincial Armed Police Force, (Sun Guoting), and provincial CPC Committee Secretary Ma Wanli spoke at the rally. Comrade Ma Wanli hoped that the comrades on all fronts would learn from (Li Yun) with the spirit of party rectification, learn from his heroic deeds and his heroic courage in sacrificing his life, and strive to become pioneers in developing and building Qinghai.

MA WENRUI ATTENDS SHAANXI MILITIA MEETING

HK030649 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] The Shaanxi Military District recently held a forum on party control over the people's armed forces. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the military district, responsible comrades of the military district, and secretaries of prefectural and city CPC committees who are concurrently first political commissars of military subdistricts, attended the meeting. They discussed how to do a good job in party control over the people's armed forces in the new situation.

Comrade Ma Wenrui demanded that the party committees at all levels carry forward the fine tradition of party control over the people's armed forces and strive for new development in the province's militia work.

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PREPARES FOR 2D SESSION

HK030359 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpts] A preparatory meeting for the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress was held this afternoon. Yan Kelun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided. The meeting approved the session agenda and the list of members of the presidium and the secretary general.

The session presidium held its first meeting this afternoon. The meeting approved the agenda and elected the executive chairmen. The 16 executive chairmen are Ma Wenrui, Zhang Ze, Li Xipu, Yan Kelun, Li Qingwei, Bai Jinian, Li Lianbi, Dong Xueyuan, Deng Guozhong, Chen Ming, Tan Weixu, Hou Zongnian, Yuan Zhengting, Yu Ming, Xiong Yingdong, and Liu Lizhen.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON RURAL COMMODITY PRODUCTION

HK301214 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Achieve a Major Breakthrough in Our Province's Rural Commodity Production as Quickly as Possible"]

[Text] The summary of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee meeting on going all out to develop rural commodity production fully embodies the spirit of the policies laid down by the party central leadership and represents the results of the prolonged investigations and studies carried out by the provincial party committee. So long as we seriously implement this document, we will certainly promote the rapid development of rural commodity production in our province so as to make contributions to the development of the economy in Shaanxi and to the fulfillment of the party's general tasks.

The series of policies and measures specified in the summary of the meeting embody the spirit of reforming our economy through taking more flexible policies. We must really implement the spirit of this document in a down-to-earth manner. To do so, we must further eliminate the influence of the "leftism" in our minds. At present, some of our comrades, although claiming to be willing to maintain a uniform political position with the party central leadership, are still shackled by "leftist" ideas in matters of dealing with intellectuals, handling the relationship between the planned economy and the regulatory role of market forces, developing rural industries, diversifying the economy, facilitating commodity circulation, conducting market management, and handling personnel, labor, wages, and bonus affairs. This constitutes a major mental obstacle to the all-out development of rural commodity production. Only by seriously resolving this problem can the influence of "leftism" be thoroughly eliminated and can more "flexible" policies be taken to "enliven" our economy.

The tasks, policies, and measures specified in the summary of the meeting all rest on the party's general line and serve the purpose of realizing the strategic objective of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value. Therefore, in the course of implementing this document of the provincial party committee, the rural work department and other departments should take promoting the development of rural commodity production as a strategic priority in the efforts to realize the party's general objective and should come up with concrete plans and effective measures in light of actual conditions.

In order to keep pace with the new situation and to promote the development of rural commodity production, the provincial party committee has required leading bodies at all levels to effect a major change in their work: They should coordinate the comprehensive development of agriculture, industry, and commerce rather than concentrating merely on agriculture alone; they should go all out to develop commodity production rather than resting content with the state of a self-sufficient economy; and they should guide the peasants to make fortunes by means of industry rather than merely ensuring that the peasants can have enough to eat and wear. It is important for all localities to effect a change in the above three areas. At present, the majority of rural cadres have not effected this change in their understanding, learning, practical experience, and the method and style of their leadership. They still do not understand the new things appearing in the development of rural commodity production. Wittingly or unwittingly, they are still dampening the peasants' enthusiasm for developing commodity production. In order to thoroughly change this state of affairs, we must seriously study the party's important documents since the Third Plenary Session, especially central Document No 1, and must put them into practice in a down-to-earth manner. It is also necessary to go deep among the masses to find out about the new situation, to acquire knowledge of new things, and to study new matters. Otherwise, it will be difficult to effect a change in the three above areas.

We must not lose the current favorable opportunity and must keep up with the developing situation. We must realize the urgency of fulfilling the general task set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and must work hard in earnest to implement the spirit of the summary of the provincial party committee Standing Committee meeting so as to make a major breakthrough in our province's rural commodity production as quickly as possible!

XINJIANG SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK290352 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The sixth meeting of the sixth regional People's Congress Standing Committee included in Urumqi this morning. The meeting approved a decision on convening the second session of the sixth regional People's Congress and a resolution on strengthening environmental protection work. The meeting also approved a list of appointments and dismissals. Committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat presided over the meeting and spoke on stepping up propaganda in socialist democracy and the legal system and strengthening and improving the work of handling people's letters and visits.

The meeting decided that the second session of the sixth regional People's Congress will be convened in Urumqi in June. The main agenda is: To hear the report on the work of the government; to examine and approve the regional economic and social development plan for 1984; to examine and approve the final accounts for 1983 and the budget for 1984; to hear the work reports of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, Higher People's Court, and People's Procuratorate; and to elect replacement members of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

URUMQI PLA OFFICIAL URGES RECTIFICATION RESULTS

HK021440 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Recently, after listening to reports by the Logistics Department of the Urumqi PLA units on party rectification, Tan Shanhe, political commissar of the units, stressed: In carrying out the principle of correction of defects before rectification, we must pay adequate attention to practice and achieve positive results in rectification. Proceeding from the actual conditions of local units, we must make efforts to solve problems about which the masses have a lot of complaints and carry out rectification with a definite objective.

He said: In the course of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, the opinions of the masses must be attentively heeded. Party member cadres, especially leading cadres, must take the lead in this regard and examine and measure themselves in accordance with the party Constitution. They must have the courage to correct shortcomings and mistakes and make criticism and self-criticism. According to actual conditions, leaders of all departments and units must correct their bureaucratic work style and stop the malpractice of seeking private gains by taking advantage of their position and power. [words indistinct] They must further enhance their ideological level and really see the harmfulness of a bureaucratic work style and the malpractice of seeking private gains by taking advantage of position and power. Meanwhile, heart-to-heart talks must be specially encouraged. Facts show that heart-to-heart talks are a good remedy for solution of problems. Therefore, heart-to-heart talks must be promoted throughout party rectification so that a good democratic atmosphere will be created. He hoped that all officers and men of the units' rear service system would make continued efforts to fulfill all tasks in light of the party rectification spirit and create a new situation in rear service work.

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PAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S MAINLAND VISIT

OW021451 Taipei CNA in English 1002 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 2 (CNA) -- The ideological difference between the United States and the Chinese Communists that was brought to light by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's six-day visit to the China mainland will help the United States know better about the Chinese Communists, the Chinese daily SHIN SHENG PAO said editorially Wednesday. The editorial pointed out that Reagan's trip is fruitful from the point that the United States has come to realize that the Chinese Communists would not form an anti-Soviet alliance with the Americans. According to news reports from Peiping, twice during President Reagan's visit to the Chinese mainland, the Chinese Communists had deleted criticisms against Soviet "expansion" and "aggression" from Reagan's speeches when they were televised on the China mainland. The editorial also said that while making the trip to the China mainland, President Reagan had brought with him the ideal of freedom and democracy, which will definitely inspire the aspiration among the Chinese people on the mainland.

The CHINA DAILY NEWS commented Wednesday that Reagan had displayed his firm position regarding the "Taiwan issue" in his discussions with the power holders of Peiping. He had made clear the stance of the United States of letting the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait settle the issue. In doing so, he has cracked the new united front scheme of Teng Hsiao-ping, who tried to lure the United States to play a role in China's unification.

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR ADVANCED U.S. WEAPONS

OW030556 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 29 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "United States Should Immediately Sell Us High Performance Weapons"]

[Excerpts] While President Reagan was on his way to Peiping, the Chinese Communists announced that Arkhipov, first vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, would visit Peiping on invitation. This verifies that the Chinese Communists are playing the "U.S. card" with one hand and the "Soviet card" with the other, making a merciless mockery of the U.S. fancy of playing the "Chinese Communist card." It also casts dark clouds over Washington-Peiping relations. In his speech delivered at the "Great Hall of the People" in Peiping, Reagan stressed the importance of freedom and economic prosperity and encouraged the Chinese Communists to embark on the road of freedom. This is seen as a "freedom bomb" dropped on the mainland that might cause ideological chain reactions among mainland compatriots, which in turn might develop into an opposing force against the Chinese Communist totalitarian rule. The Chinese Communists' playing two cards might awaken Reagan and his strategists, prompting them to reassess their policy toward the Republic of China. Reagan's speech is conducive to bringing about a mighty torrential tide against the Chinese Communist totalitarian rule, developing from within the mainland, which we have long been anticipating.

There is some consolation in this since it increases our conviction for a reunified China under the Three Principles of the People and more or less offsets the damage inflicted on us by President Reagan's mainland visit. However, we cannot hide the facts that as a result of the visit the United States and the Chinese Communists have reached an agreement on nuclear cooperation as has been announced by the White House, and they will strengthen bilateral commercial and industrial relations and are even secretly negotiating the supply of U.S. high performance weapons and other military technological assistance as has been reported by the wire services. These will undoubtedly cause serious damage to us, either spiritually or physically.

We feel that if the United States fully realizes the fallacy of its "Chinese Communist card" fantasy as evidenced by the Peiping puppet regime's double-faced diplomacy of playing the "U.S. card" with its right hand while playing the "Soviet card" with its left hand, and if the United States has some understanding of the nature of communism, it must make changes in its current policy toward the ROC so as to protect the common interests of the two countries, maintain the stability of the Asian-Pacific region, and check the spread of Soviet influence in the Pacific Ocean.

If the United States wants to maintain the military balance in the Taiwan Strait, it should all the more take positive and concrete actions to immediately approve the ROC's request for F-16 aircraft and other high performance weapons so as to beef up our ability to defend Taiwan, Peng Hu, Kinmen, and Matsu, and to provide us with greater strength to deter the Chinese Communists' attempt to take Taiwan by force which they have never given up. This will make Taiwan a strong fortress in the Pacific chain of islands capable of protecting its free and democratic life and becoming a stabilizing force to ensure peace in the Asian-Pacific region.

OFFICIAL WARNS JAPAN OF PRC INTENTIONS

OW022038 Taipei CNA in English 1516 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 (CNA) -- The SEKAI NIPPO today published an interview with Andrew Shen, director-general of the Foreign Ministry Department of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, quoting him as describing the communist-held mainland of China as a serious threat to Japan. Appearing in its popular "Kaisetsu" or analysis column, the interview is headlined: "Republic of China's View of Chinese Communists: (Their) World Communization Goal Unchanged." A subheadline reads: "Preaching Peace To Plot for (Republic of China's) Internal Split."

Commenting on Japan's continued involvement in the China mainland, Shen said it will affect whole Asia and boomerang back to Japan. "Japan is lending as much money as it can to the (China) mainland and providing it with technology," Shen said, "but when it has strengthened its power, the mainland will, in the future, become a serious threat to Japan and a strong competitor, economically, with Japan.

"The reason is that the mainland is, basically, against freedom and capitalism. It has doggedly held on to its ultimate goal of world communization."

Hisao Tanaka of the SEKAI NIPPO interviewed Shen in Taipei. He asked the Foreign Ministry official how the Chinese Communists view Japan. The Chinese Communists, Shen said, consider Japan a "free and democratic nation belonging to the Second World" that has to be destroyed in the end. "The plain fact is that the mainland, with the 'four modernizations' as top priority 'policy' objectives, has to hide its true intention and assume a friendly pose toward Japan that can provide it with advanced technology and large capital (needed for the accomplishment of those objectives)" he pointed out.

"Therefore," Shen warned, "Japan should see through the true intention of the mainland and make a moderated response. Should the (current) attitude -- unrestricted assistance at the beck and call of the other side -- continue, Japan would simply make a fool of itself."

As they cannot take over Taiwan by force, the Chinese Communists have to take a "conciliatory measure," Shen told the SEKAI NIPPO.

"What the mainland is doing now is to complain that 'Taiwan does not change its stand' and appeal to the world in a peace-loving pose so as to carry on its divisive work against the Republic of China," Shen said, adding: "There is no Chinese who does not want a unified China. The question is how the unification is realized. The mainland is using 'peaceful unification' as a bait to plot for a division of the Republic of China. However, we thoroughly understand the ploy and therefore will make no contact with them."

BOOMING EXPORTS STIMULATE INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW271243 Taipei CNA in English 0318 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, April 27 (CNA) -- The booming export industry has stimulated a considerable increase of the Republic of China's industrial output and reactivated the Republic of China's activities, Wang Chang-ching, vice chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, said Thursday.

Wang made the statement when reporting on the domestic economic situation at the weekly meeting of the Executive Yuan (cabinet). The nation's foreign trade and industry enjoyed a rapid growth and the wholesale prices and consumer prices remained stable in March, he said.

In the first quarter of this year, the nation's two-way trade amounted to U.S. dollars 11.77 billion, with a surplus of U.S. dollar 1.68 billion, Wang reported, adding that in March alone, this nation earned U.S. dollars 700 million from its foreign trade.

On bilateral trade with the United States, Wang indicated, this nation's trade surplus accumulated to U.S. dollars 2.01 billion in the first three months of the current year. In March alone, the trade surplus registered at U.S. dollar 840 million, he added.

Industrial production here grew by 18 percent in the period between January and March, Wang continued. The four main sectors in the industrial field -- mining, housing construction, manufacturing and the production of electricity, water and gas -- all demonstrated growth in March, he stated, adding that especially manufacturing output advanced by 30 percent in that month. The rapid growth shows that his nation's efforts in improving its manufacturing structure have begun to bear fruit, the economic planning leader stressed.

JIANG QING SAID SEEKING RELEASE FROM PRISON

HK030355 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 79, 1 May 84 pp 10-11

[Article by Lo Ping: "Jiang Qing Asks To Be Moved Back to Zhongnanhai -- Notes on a Visit to the North"]

[Text] Li Na Has A New Boyfriend

A succession of dreams run through her life -- dreams that nobody would dare to dream. She is the woman whom the whole nation would like to put to death and, yet, she has not been executed. Some wonderful dreams, including that of being the first lady and that of being all-powerful in the political arena, have come true. However, her last dream in the political arena, that is, that of being the chairperson of the CPC, has, to her surprise, totally fallen through. In addition, 2 years ago, she was escorted to the defendant's seat and imprisoned in the Qin Cheng Prison afterwards. However, that is not the end of her dreams. Not long ago, she had another dream -- that of moving back to Zhongnanhai from the prison.

According to a restricted document circulated within the CPC, not long ago, Li Na (Xiao Li), Jiang Qing's daughter, visited Jiang Qing in the Qin Cheng Prison. Li Na told Jiang Qing that she had a new boyfriend and that they intended to get married. Jiang Qing asked her whether or not this boyfriend knew who she was. Li Na told her that he did. "Now you have double identity," said Jiang Qing. "You are the daughter of Mao Zedong, the great revolutionary teacher, as well as the daughter of Jiang Qing, the greatest counterrevolutionary. Well, if that guy and you are going steady, you bring him here the next time. We will dine together."

For The First Time, Jiang Qing Spoke Favorably of Deng and Hu

It was the first time Jiang Qing spoke favorably about Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang. She said: "Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang are reasonable persons. They reply to me every time I write them letters. All my reasonable requests are granted."

She put forward a new request, that is, to be "put under house arrest" and to move back to Zhongnanhai. Jiang Qing said: I am too old to do anything. I think it is better to release me and put me under house arrest. Chairman Mao did not want to imprison anybody for a long time. Even so-and-so has been released. Now, I am imprisoned in this place (the prison) and they keep replacing the guards. Those who have become slightly familiar with me are replaced. Some guards are extremely leftist. They always call me a counterrevolutionary.

If I am released, I still want to live in Zhongnanhai. The air is fresher there.

"To Let the Tiger Return to the Mountains" Or To Put Her Under Careful Surveillance?

Those senior cadres who have read the document about Jiang Qing's recent conditions are of two diametrically opposite opinions: One opinion is that if they let Jiang Qing return to Zhongnanhai, it would be like letting a tiger return to the mountains. It is too risky! The other opinion is: If they put Jiang Qing "under house arrest" in a certain residential area, there will be troubles. So it is safer to put her under house arrest in Zhongnanhai!

The Fu Xing Hospital at Fu Xing Men is where Jiang Qing seeks medical advice. Occasionally, she is hospitalized. She continues to be arrogant. She always orders the guards about and even goes as far as to tell people to wash her underwear.

News of Mao Yuanxin

Compared with Mrs Mao, Mao Yuanxin, Mao Zedong's nephew, fares even worse. In the rather long period since the "gang of four" fell from power, Mao Yuanxin has suffered from a mental disorder and has been put into a psychiatric hospital. One source says that Mao Yuanxin died in the hospital. Official sources in Beijing have revealed that Mao Yuanxin will be tried. However, nothing has come of it. This can be taken as evidence for Mao Yuanxin's death.

Other evidence is given by Beijing's newspapers. Not long ago, an article on how the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has been compiled was published in GONGREN RIBAO. The article written by Mao Yuanxin to vilify Deng Xiaoping was mentioned in a paragraph of the above-mentioned article.

A Beijing Newspaper Criticized Mao Yuanxin

The article reads: "As a consequence of the disturbances and destructions brought about by the 'Great Cultural Revolution' and the 'opposition' of Jiang Qing and her counterrevolutionary clique, at that time, there existed many problems which had to be speedily solved. Thus, Comrade Deng Xiaoping suggested, agriculture, industry, science, education, and literature and art must be consolidated with the consolidation of the party as the nucleus. Comrade Mao Zedong also supported Comrade Deng Xiaoping's views on consolidation. However, at the same time, Mao Yuanxin, Comrade Mao Zedong's liaison man, had repeatedly presented to Comrade Mao Zedong reports which distorted the facts in order to vilify Comrade Deng Xiaoping. In addition, he represented Comrade Deng Xiaoping's systematic correction of the mistakes of the 'Great Cultural Revolution' as 'an appraisal of the Great Cultural Revolution' and 'a reversal of the Cultural Revolution.' That was what Comrade Mao Zedong could not stand. Shortly after this, Comrade Mao Zedong launched the erroneous drive to 'criticize Deng and to mount a counterattack on the rightist wind of reversing correct decisions.' The whole country was thrown into confusion again. The anticipated results of the consolidation in various fields were not achieved."

It can be seen from this paragraph the seriousness of Mao Yuanxin's crimes and their consequences. Mao Yuanxin's being criticized by name in the newspaper without being tried, according to the usual practice of the CPC, suggests his death.

Huang Yongsheng Is Dead

Huang Yongsheng, the chief of staff when Lin Biao and the gang of four were in power, died in Qingdao. Huang Yongsheng's child is in Qingdao and is the head of a factory. Huang Yongsheng behaved himself when he was in prison. Thus, he was rather leniently handled, that is, put "under house arrest." When he was in Qingdao, he lived with his son. He was given a house and a monthly allowance of 150 yuan.

After being sentenced, Huang Yongsheng felt wronged. He told his son: I knew nothing about the many things done by Lin Biao. When they tried me, whenever I said I do not know, they said that I was not honest. I really felt bad.

Wu Faxian Lives a Life of Ease and Leisure

Wu Faxian, the commander of the Air Force when Lin Biao and the gang of four were in power, was given lenient treatment long ago. When he served his sentence, his daughter frequently went to the prison to see him and brought him chicken soup and other tonic foods. According to a friend, a cadre who frequently makes business trips to Shandong, people in Jinan often see Wu Faxian taking a walk among the flowers carrying a birdcage in his hand. He never answers the political questions raised by people. It seems that he will never be concerned with political affairs again.

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS VISITS BY REAGAN, AKKHIPOV

HK030632 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 3 May 84 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Reagan Returns Home; Soviet Deputy Chairman Coming Soon"]

[Text] A Truth-Seeking Evaluation

U.S. President Reagan has concluded his visit to China and left Shanghai for home on the morning of "May Day."

When commenting on his visit, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY said that it has promoted mutual understanding and friendship, and has made some specific achievements. This may be regarded as a truth-seeking evaluation, as the visit is said to have made "some" achievements rather than have brought about fruitful results.

Generally speaking, it is already a good thing if Sino-U.S. relations have a foundation for long-term stable development in the 1980's as a result of the mutual visits of both countries' leaders (Zhao Ziyang visited the United States in January).

The Major Obstacle Is Still the Taiwan Issue

Nor did the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY hide the fact in its conclusion that the major obstacle on bilateral relations is still the Taiwan issue. It pointed out in its evaluation that so long as the issue remains unsettled, a relationship of mutual trust can hardly be established on a solid foundation. In other words, this foundation is still not firm.

Though Reagan has reaffirmed that he would scrupulously abide by the three Sino-U.S. communiques, the issue of arms sales to Taiwan has not yet been settled effectively in connection with the principles of the communiques. Furthermore, he repeatedly said that he would not "desert old friends while making new friends." It is just as Li Chunqing, a responsible person of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, pointed out, that such a figure of speech is extremely wrong. This is because it is not an issue of making friends with two people but the concept of two Chinas and two governments.

Identical and Different Views on International Issues

China and the United States hold similar or identical views on some international issues. But there are also differences. Such a review of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY can hardly be found in the formularized press communique. On the issues of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, China and the United States hold identical views, but not on the Korean issue.

After leaving China, Reagan repeatedly stated that China did not oppose his arms expansion policy. However, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported that China urged the United States and the Soviet Union to resume negotiations, and to reach agreement at an early date on taking the lead in each reducing their nuclear arms.

China has stressed that it opposes hegemonism and supports the Third World countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Obviously, this view is different from that held by the United States.

Therefore, we should approach Reagan's visit from two different viewpoints. Whether or not the spirit of "mutual respect and mutual benefit" can be carried forward depends on whether or not the U.S. Government will incorporate it following Reagan's return to his country.

The First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Union Is Coming Soon

Following the visits to China by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, and U.S. President Reagan, Arkhipov, first vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, will arrive in China in mid-May. Hence, Beijing has been kept busy for months in receiving visitors. Arkhipov is the highest ranking Soviet official to formally visit China in the past 20-odd years. In addition, he comes just after President Reagan has visited China. Therefore, his visit attracts much attention.

As the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is still obstructed by three major obstacles (the deployment of a large number of Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet border, the Afghanistan issue, and the Kampuchean issue), it seems that the visit by Arkhipov to China will not bring about any essential change. However, both parties may achieve some improvements in terms of ties, such as in the areas of economy, trade, science, and technology. Such an achievement may help both countries to eliminate the obstacles in the relations between both countries and to achieve normalization.

TA KUNG PAO DISCUSSES REAGAN TRIP TO PRC

HK030256 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 3 May 84 p 2

["The Past Week" column]

[Text] A Bridge, a Dialogue

The visit made by President Reagan once again shows that frank and sincere dialogue is a bridge enabling China and the United States to continue to explore ways of increasing mutual trust to establish a stable and enduring relationship. The above is what Premier Zhao Ziyang said at the return banquet given by President Reagan, a convincing appraisal of the talks between leaders on the two sides. The frankness and sincerity were well illustrated by the briefing given by both sides at the end of each session, especially the sessions held between the premier and the President. The briefings, including answers to press questions, spelt out almost all the agreements and disagreements between the two on each of the subjects they discussed. The fact that neither side hesitated to provide these briefings show the amount of trust and understanding which have developed between them.

The area of concordance covers mostly economic questions and technological exchanges between the two countries and the interest both have shown in the development of the Asian and Pacific Basin area. The signing of a number of treaties is aimed at expediting such exchanges and expanding the US investment in China. A premium to this was the 11th hour agreement reached on cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy to enable it to be initiated when Reagan was on visit in Beijing. A parallel move was the signing of the coal development project between the China National Coal Development Corporation and Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the United States. The signing of all these treaties and agreements will result in greater involvement of US interests in China's modernization program and will certainly enhance the friendship between them. Both showed immense interest in the keeping of peace the world over. It is obvious that both China and the United States look forward to meaningful talks on conventional as well as nuclear disarmament between the two superpowers. The United States however, like the Soviet Union, prefers to wait till the other side takes the first move to break the stalemate. China believes that both should be more outgoing to bring their positions closer to each other. [as published]

On the Korean question, while both China and the United States would like to see a peaceful settlement between the two Koreas, China supports the North Korean proposal for a three-corner conference among North and South Korea and the United States, the only third party which has armed forces in the divided country. The United States, however, prefers a four-sided arrangement to involve China.

The question of Taiwan remains alive. Both Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping reiterated the importance of removing this stumbling-block on the unhindered development of Sino-U.S. friendship by cutting back and finally halting the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Reagan pledged to abide by the three communiques concerning Sino-U.S. relations related to Taiwan. China did not pursue the question any further during Reagan's visit, and for the time being will take a wait-and-see attitude. The full development of Sino-U.S. friendship will depend to a great extent on the eventual removal of this stumbling-block.

A Better Day Tomorrow

In talking to a prominent gathering at the Great Hall of the People, President Reagan said: I have not come to China to hold forth on what divides us, but to build up what binds us. I have not come to dwell on a closed-door past, but to urge that Americans and Chinese look to the future, because, together, we can and will make tomorrow a better day.

At the first meeting between the two presidents, Li Xiannian spoke more or less in parallel to the visitor's remark: There are differences between us that should be neither glossed over nor denied. Yet, the people of China and the United States share a sincere desire for peace and prosperity. And we understand that, by working together, emphasizing our areas of agreement, everyone will benefit.

After his meeting with Reagan, Deng Xiaoping said to journalists covering the meeting, "The most important achievement lies in the fact that I had my first meeting with the President." This may be a compliment to the visiting dignitary, though it is much more than that. Considering the two men's different backgrounds and their diametrically opposing ideologies, their meeting in the Great Hall to talk warmly about peace and cooperation, looking forward to the further development of friendship between their two countries, symbolized the long distance the world has travelled in the past decade.

At Reagan's return banquet, Zhao Ziyang said that the common interest of maintaining world peace and bringing benefit to the people of both countries requires that the two sides transcend the differences of social system and ideology and work for expanded cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit.

At a meeting with Reagan, Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said that he was willing to have frank discussions with President Reagan on long-term, friendly co-existence between China and the US, relaxation of international tensions and friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Note the words "long-term" and "friendly" he used before "co-existence". The Chinese leaders have read new meanings into Lenin's concept of peaceful co-existence. It is no longer just a "no-war" arrangement. Nor is it an expediency. In a world where the devastating result of a nuclear war is unthinkable, where no one will come out of a nuclear war a winner, a mere refrain from going to war is simply not enough. A peaceful co-existence is needed which can build confidence among the people living and working for their betterment under different systems.

At the return banquet he gave, Reagan seemed to think along a similar line. He said, ...despite their differences, the Chinese and American people were united in their desire to raise their families in prosperity and peace, and go as far in life as their intelligence and imagination might take them.

It is up to the leaders and the people of the world to make this co-existence a reality.

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